Auction [Sales].

BY GILBERT & SAMP[SON]. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c. BY CATALOGUE. On FRIDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 54 Lake street, ... Entire Stock of a Wholesale Ho[use] ... Now Deceased. ... Country dealers ... GILBERT & SA[MPSON].

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. CATALOGUE SALE OF 100 Crates best White Crock[ery] AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Nov. 13th, ... Crockery of the well-known ... GILBERT & SA[MPSON].

CLEARING OUT SALE of Household Furniture, Stoves, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, ... CATALOGUE SALE OF HARDWARE ... GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WM. A. BUTTERS & [CO.] GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 46 ... Opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

SPAN OF GREY HOR[SES] AT AUCTION. Without Reserve, for Cash. On SATURDAY, November 1, at 11 o'clock ... 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STR[EET], Opposite the Tremont House. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TWO PIANO FORT[ES] AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 4th, at 10 o'clock, ... at our Auction Rooms, No. 54 Lake street, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GORE, WILSON & CO. Auctioneers, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHO[ES]. ... GORE, WILSON & CO.

ALONZO HASTIN[GS], GENERAL AUCTIONEER And Commission Merch[ant]. Rooms, Nos. 103 and 105 Dearborn street, Washington, Portland Block. ... Consignments solicited.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, CHICAGO. THIRD SEASON—1862-3. A SERIES OF FIVE GRAND ORCHESTRAL & VOCAL CONCE[RTS] Under the direction of MR. HANS BALATKA. ... E. I. TINKHAM, Pres't. F. S. STICKNEY, Secretary. Chicago, Nov. 3, 1862.

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance ... LAST WEEK of the sterling and popular ... MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR ... ADELCHI; Or, The Last of the Lombar[ds]. ... GRAND DANCE ... MISS ... To conclude with the favorite Farce of COUSIN LAMBKIN.

VAAS & DEAN'S LI[GHT] GUARD BAND—Office, 47 Clark street. ... A. J. VAAS, Leader.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO D[ANCING] ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and ... J. EDWARD MART[INE].

G. MIRASOLE'S DANC[ING] ACADEMY, 84 Wabash Avenue, ...

Liquors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We [have] appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Peirce & Co. Our General Agents for the Northwest. ... AT OUR NEW YORK PR[ICES], FREIGHT ADDED. A. M. BININGER & [CO.] New York, Oct. 1, 1862. ... MOST RELIABLE BRA[NDS] ... HOYT, PEIRCE & CO. 147 South Water Street, Chi[cago].

Worsted Goods. ZEPHYR WORSTED WOOLEN GOODS. ... HAND KNIT WORSTED GO[ODS]. ... Commenced Slippers and Ch[air] ... Woolen Hosiery and ...

[Fragments at the left edge: ...S. | ...ODS. | ...CO., | ...y Street | ...ODS! | ...OES. | ...AGS, | ...L BAGS, | ...BAGS, | ...ING | & CO. | ...R STREET. | ...loths, | ...EATHERS, | ...Hats, &c., &c. | ...HADES, | ...Made to Order. | ...GOODS, | ...TRESSES | ...CLOTH. | ...& CO., | ...Lake Street. | ...AXON | ...NG. | ...ENOVATED. | ...ASSES, | ...Rooms, 70 | ...eet. | ...RADE, | ...ING | the Lowest Prices | ...ASH. | Bolsters, Pillows, | Pillow Slips, &c. | ...tion Paid to | ...ork. | ...MATTRASS, | ...FEATHERS | ...AXON, | ...reet. 70 | ...ANGINGS | ...of New Styles, | ...ANGINGS, | ...ERS, | ...PAPERS, | ...Fixtures, &c. | ...ASH. | ...FAXON, | ...Lake Street. | ...BARTLETT | ...SHOES,]

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

OUR ARMIES IN MOTION.

The grand armies of the Union are now moving with resistless force against the enemy. Gen. McClellan reports the important capture of Snicker's Gap and the repulse of the rebels who attempted to retake it. Gen. Grant is probably in possession of Grand Junction, and is marching rapidly against Price and Van Dorn at Holly Springs. A battle and a victory may be expected at any moment. Gen. Rosecrans' magnificent army is pushing vigorously into the heart of rebeldom, and his cannon will be heard at Chattanooga ere many days.

Citizens of Chicago! Vote to-day that your hearts are with the soldiers of the Union. Send them the cheering news that you applaud their bravery, and rejoice in their well won glory. Pronounce your approbation of the onward movement of the Union legions by a rousing majority for Ingersoll, Arnold and the whole Republican Union ticket.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

THE HECKER REGIMENT.

The new and splendid Hecker regiment, 82d Illinois, will arrive here this morning from Camp Butler, *en route* for Washington, where it goes to "fight mit Sigel." Four full companies, and portions of three others, were recruited from Chicago, and those who are lawfully entitled to vote here will deposit their ballots to-day, and thus begin their campaign by helping to extinguish rebel sympathizers at home. The "Heckers" will meet a glorious welcome from our citizens.

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

WHAT A VOTE MEANS!

A vote for Sherman to-day is a vote of instruction to the American Congress, commanding that body not to touch the slaves of the rebels; but to permit them to continue to aid the rebel cause, and to assist in the destruction of our sons and brothers who have gone to the field.

It is a vote for making the North defray the expenses of the war, and by guarding rebel property from confiscation, to let the rebels off scot free.

These two things being commanded, are, if the command is heeded, equivalent to a vote for the dissolution of the Union and the shame and disgrace of the North. Men of Illinois, are you ready for that?

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

THEY ARE ALL ALIKE.

The Chicago *Times* had one correspondent at Cairo who was ordered out of the loyal army on well grounded suspicion of being a spy. It has another correspondent in a military prison at Alton for disloyal practices. He is there during the war. Still another correspondent of that paper has just been driven out of our camp and into the enemy's lines for illegally and no doubt treasonably communicating with the rebels near Iuka. The character of the paper is known by the stripe of its subordinates. Not one of these latter is more traceable than the editor-in-chief; but you, men of Illinois are asked to vote to-day to sustain the policy and the candidates which that paper, its editor and correspondents support. Can you do it and claim to be loyal?

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

LITTLE FULLER.

A persistent effort is being made in the South Division to elect Little Fuller, one of the Tory candidates for the Legislature. Since the little fellow failed to get his Dearborn street property near the post office so fixed by a clause in the defeated constitution, that Dearborn street could not be opened without paying him damages for his land, saying nothing in regard to the benefits which would accrue to the remaining part of his lot, by the improvement, he has been exceedingly anxious to get another chance to cook the matter up, so that he may hold the whip hand of the public, and still continue to defy their wishes. We trust that the people of the south part of the city will give him a chance to stay at home; for, certainly, a no more dangerous piece of special legislation, for private benefit, was ever attempted in Illinois, than that which is justly charged upon him in the Constitutional Convention!

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

WHO VOTE FOR SHERMAN?

A man is generally known by the company he keeps. See what a sweet lot of ducks are for Sherman:

All the out-and-out Disunionists of the city.

All the sympathizers with Treason.

All the denouncers and vilifiers of the National Administration.

All who look upon the war as "wicked" and "unnecessary."

All who sneer at the capacity of man for self government.

All who look upon the Union as having "gone up" and regard the Republic as a thing of the past.

All who, like Fernando Wood, indulge in bleat about a "vigorous despotism."

All [illegible], from Jeff. Davis down to Jeff Thompson.

Why is this? Why is it that everybody who hates the Union is in love with Sherman?

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[illegible]

[illegible] one-horse or bribed Republicans. [illegible] These men in the [illegible] expect to deceive [illegible] the name of the Tory [illegible] money, it is said, [illegible] of that kind of men. [illegible] Examine for [illegible] the name of every [illegible] is upon your ticket.

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862. NUMBER 102.

NO VIOLENCE.

There will be no violence at any of the polls to-day—not even in the most pugnacious corner of the tenth ward. Every citizen will be enabled to deposit his ballot peacefully and without intimidation. A police force entirely adequate to the service has been sworn in and detailed to the several election districts, and a strong reserve will be held in readiness for any emergency which may arise. The knowledge of the existence of such a force will render its use unnecessary.

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

THE RETURNS.

We again urge our friends in the country to send their election returns to the nearest telegraph office, whence they will be transmitted to Chicago (free of expense to the sender) and thus spread over the whole State in the speediest manner.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

We give below the vote, in the thirteen Congressional districts, into which the State is now divided, on the new Constitution last June, and also in the Presidential election of 1860. Since the June election forty-four regiments of volunteers have been sent into the field, whose absence renders it difficult to form correct calculations from these figures. They will, however, be interesting to the reader as the returns come in to-morrow:

	1862—Constitution.		1860.	
Dist.	For.	Against.	Rep.	Dem.
1	7,970	5,633	14,269	9,846
2	4,373	18,111	18,427	8,153
3	5,932	12,476	13,605	7,679
4	10,762	10,879	26,839	12,548
5	9,631	14,163	17,569	11,299
6	7,9[illegible]	13,318	15,573	9,098
7	9,538	11,531	13,266	11,701
8	12,310	13,613	15,196	13,379
9	13,893	10,479	14,775	15,754
10	14,889	9,995	11,621	15,589
11	12,670	7,073	8,975	17,897
12	7,452	8,136	10,613	12,190
13	9,617	4,868	7,976	19,412
	125,052	14[illegible],108	172,545	160,549

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

NO PAIRING OFF.

One Shermanite boasted on Sunday that he had paired off with six Arnold men, and expected on Monday to make the same bargain with as many more!

That's a pretty good business—buying one Democrat and giving therefor twelve Republican votes. Let us advise all Republicans who have "paired" to go and cancel them at once, and be sure and vote.

☞ If Sherman should be unfortunately elected, the great and proud city of Chicago will be represented by the weakest and most ignorant man ever sent to Congress from the State of Illinois or any other State. Our city will be constantly sneered at and laughed at. Every citizen who may have business at the national capital will be compelled to hang his head for shame, on account of the imbecility and ignorance of his representative. Chicago will cut a sorry figure in the halls of Congress. Whenever he attempts to "hove in some remarks to faciliate business," it will be the signal for explosions of derisive laughter, on floor and galleries.

Have Democrats no sensibilities—no feelings of pride or self-respect? Why do they want to bring disgrace and ridicule on this city by electing a laughing stock to Congress?

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

BEWARE OF ROORBACKS.

The Tories may spring some sensation roorback to-day, for the purpose of scaring, prejudicing or deceiving voters. Pay no attention to their stories, for you may be certain that they are all lies, concocted to operate on the election.

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☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

AHEAD OF HIM IN INSTINCTS.

Hove in made a "speech" on Saturday night to a crowd of his followers. Among other things he said, that he admitted that his competitor was a man far superior in education and talents to himself, but that he was ahead of Arnold in *instincts*.

LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS.

Look at your tickets before voting, no matter from whose hands you take them. See that every name on the straight Union War ticket is inserted. Do not let yourselves be cheated.

VOTE EARLY.

Go to the polls early and remain until your ballots are deposited, and then start after some acquaintance and see that he also casts his vote.

☞ No man, however old or infirm, should stay away from the polls from any apprehension of violence or rudeness. The election will be quietly and peacefully conducted.

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

☞ The offer to vote the tory ticket by those who have British protection papers in their pockets, or those who intend to get them in case a draft is ordered, is going to be accepted as a liability to fight for the Union. The names of all who approach the ballot-box, not already enrolled, will be immediately added to the list of those liable to be drafted. This just work is going to be rigidly attended to in every ward in this city; and many a guerilla who proposed to take a sneaking shot at our army in the rear, will find himself by-and-by under rebel fire in the front.

Merrick on History.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You dispose pretty effectually of the "ignoramus" in this morning's TRIBUNE, but as Mr. Merrick quotes John Quincy Adams, would it not be well to instruct him a little further, and refer him to the same "John Quincy Adams, the highest authority of the age on questions of International and Public Law," who, on the 15th of April, 1842, on the floor of Congress, announced the following principle:

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I "say that military authority takes, for the "time, the place of all municipal institutions, "*and slavery among the rest*; and that, under "that state of things, so far from its being "true that the States where slavery exists "have the exclusive management of the sub-"ject, *not only the President of the United "States, but the commander of the army, has "power to order the Universal emancipation of "slaves.*"

The great and noble John Quincy Adams is dangerous authority for slavery apologists to quote. H. M. S.

An Earthquake on the West Coast of Africa.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—A letter from Accra, West Coast of Africa, dated July 18th, states that an earthquake occurred on the 10th. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed, and the three forts are in ruins.

FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Grant's Army "Moving Upon Their Works."

Our Forces Probably in Possession of Grand Junction.

Gen. Grant Marching Rapidly Against Holly Springs.

A BATTLE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

The Rebel Army Still at Holly Springs.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Arrest of the Robbers of the Gunboat St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 3, 1862.

There has been no arrival from Memphis since yesterday, and we are consequently without news from that quarter other than that forwarded this morning.

Important movements are being made in Gen. Grant's army, and you may expect to hear of a battle momentarily. Gen. Grant, with blank division of the army of Tennessee, *has probably entire possession of Grand Junction to-night, or he is fighting from there to Holly Springs*, which is but thirty or forty miles distant. I confidently predict that his headquarters will be in the latter place in a week. I have more which would be interesting to relate, but I am told that its publication would be contraband.

The steamer Maria Denning leaves to-morrow with the Vicksburg prisoners.

Quite a lucrative business has been carried on for a day or two in the purchase of Southern money from them. The demand for this kind of currency to purchase cotton has induced some parties whose greed for gain exceeds their loyalty, to mingle with them and buy their's for about fifty per cent. General Tuttle put a stop to this traffic to-day by ordering the arrest of the guilty parties.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition which started a few days since for Hopkinsville. It is said that Morgan is there with 2,500 men. A force sufficiently large to cope with them, under a general of experience, is after them.

Late arrivals have it that the rebels have somehow obtained notice of the movement and taken to the timber, after having broken up in small parties.

The Adelia arrived to-day from Island No. 10, and reports all quiet in that vicinity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, 2d, via CAIRO, Nov. 3, 1862.

The flag of truce which left here nearly two weeks ago, under Capt. Ford of the Tennessee cavalry, has returned in safety, having intercepted on their return, a rebel flag of truce under Col. Majors, with an escort composed of Capt. Lowe and Sutton's command. On his way to Holly Springs he was met by a confederate force very much larger than his own, who made hostile demonstrations, when he fired upon them and they took to their heels thinking that Capt. Ford's company was the advanced guard of our army. The rebel regiment bearing the flag of truce was at first captured and disarmed by Capt. Ford, but afterwards on producing their papers, were escorted to Chevalla where they awaited the answer to their message.

You may expect to hear the booming of cannon in this vicinity in a few days.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31, via CAIRO, Nov. 3, 1862.

We have advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday morning. At that time there had been no movement of forces from that point except the transfer of Villipigue's division to Meridian. Neither Price nor Van Dorn had made the least forward movement. Reinforcements were pouring in at a rapid rate. Every day there were fresh and large arrivals from Louisiana and Texas. The rebels there are in constant anticipation of being attacked by Grant.

Gen. Van Dorn is represented as saying that the burning of cotton is authorised by the confederate war department. The citizens are violently opposed to this policy, and even the soldiers are tinctured with a spirit of insubordination, and refuse to execute the orders for its destruction.

From Hernando the people are moving back to the interior, taking their negroes and moveable property.

From Helena we learn that the fortifications are entirely completed and christened Fort Curtis. The rebel steamer Little Rock arrived at Helena early in the week under a flag of truce with 250 prisoners, taken from the 5th Illinois cavalry, for exchange. While at Helena a portion of her crew deserted.

It is said that there are not over 500 rebel soldiers at Little Rock. The larger portion of the confederates having joined Hindman in his attempted invasion of Missouri.

Escaped prisoners say that Gen. Holmes expresses strong disapprobation of the conduct of generals in Arkansas.

The rebels under Ballantyne are still near Germantown.

Judge John O. Campbell, of Alabama, has been appointed assistant secretary of war, vice Professor Bledsoe, resigned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 3, 1862.

The robbery of the gunboat St. Louis of $10,000, on the 24th of September last, will be recollected. At the time the following parties were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the affair, at the instance of Capt. Winslow: W. R. Crukes, of Providence, R. I.; John McDonald, of Washington, D. C.; James Paulding, of New York; and G. B. Goss, a White River pilot. The arrest of the guilty parties, yesterday, released these gentlemen from a most unjust suspicion. The names of the thieves are Jas. Kincade, the quartermaster of the gunboat, and Harvey Coins. About $4,000 of the stolen money has been recovered. The prisoners went North on the noon train in charge of the United States detectives.

The steamer Mary Crane arrived yesterday with 350 confederate prisoners.

The federal forces at Island No. 10 have removed to the Tennessee shore, and are constructing a fort under the protection of a federal gunboat.

Lieut. Russell of company I, 15th Wisconsin, recently attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with his revolver. Two shots passed into his body, but I am told he will recover notwithstanding. Domestic difficulties impelled him to attempt the rash deed.

Saturday and Sunday there were rumors current that Mobile was in federal possession, but the source whence the rumor was derived was so objectionable that I did not deem it worthy of mention. It is probably a hoax, on a par with the arrival of the famous gunboat fleet in Mobile waters.

There is no local news of importance.

The Mary Crane alluded to above was fired into by guerillas at Clover Fort twelve miles above Owensport, one shot only striking the boat. It is reported that two rebels were killed by the return fire.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, 1st, via CAIRO, Nov. 3d.

There is but little of interest in Corinth to-day. A flag of truce visited Rienzi yesterday, and your correspondent accompanied it as far as Iuka. This town, once so prosperous, is now a mass of ruins. Every building which remains is converted into hospital uses for the wounded rebels. Only those so badly injured as to prevent their removal are in hospitals; the rest are provided for by the rebel sympathizers in the country around. About five die daily.

Five of Major Roddie's rebel men were picked up near Iuka yesterday. A company of Roddie's cavalry dashed into Iuka to-day and carried off an old wagon used by Gen. Rosecrans for photographic purposes. The dash has no significance whatever, yet it is considered hardly justifiable under the circumstances since Iuka is considered as neutral ground.

New recruits come in from Alabama and Tennessee and join the Union army daily. They make excellent soldiers. Sixty-five are in Corinth, who have joined the army within a few days.

We hear nothing further from the intended attack.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—Deserters, refugees and negroes from near Rienzi, who came to our lines repeat the story that Mobile has been captured by the federals.

News from Corinth and Bolivar is interesting but contraband. An attack is no longer anticipated at either of these points, on the contrary the Memphis *Bulletin* reports that the rebels at Holly Springs and Bolivar are in a great state of perturbation over an anticipated federal advance. Negroes and loose property are being taken to the interior. Six thousand fresh troops have just arrived at Holly Springs from below, most of them understood to be from Texas.

The Maria Denning leaves to-morrow for Vicksburg, with 905 prisoners to be exchanged.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Troops Capture Snicker's Gap.

THE ENEMY ATTEMPT TO RETAKE IT BUT ARE DRIVEN BACK.

GEN. PLEASANTON DRIVES THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY SEVERAL MILES.

Jackson and Longstreet Falling Back towards Culpepper.

Estimated Figures on the New York Election.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHEATLAND, VA., Nov. 2d—8 p. m.

To His Excellency the President:

I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 p. m., stating that he has full possession of the Gap. When Gen. Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Gen. Jackson and Gen. A. P. Hill, are in the valley opposite. Gen. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded left behind.

(Signed) R. B. MARCY, Chief of staff.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Sumner leaves here to-morrow morning to resume his command, accompanied by his personal staff: Lieut. Col. Taylor, Maj. Kip, and his son, Capt. Sumner.

Republicans estimate that the New York election will give Gen. Wadsworth 27,000 majority, not counting the large doubtful vote, of which a majority is likely to go for him. The Seymourites bet eagerly until last week, with many takers, but during the last two or three days have manifested little disposition to stake money. The *Herald* of yesterday is out in favor of Walbridge against Ben. Wood, and Blunt against Ward, and F. A. Conkling, but also favors Fernando Wood. Seymour will probably go out of the city with 30,000 majority—not more.

Investigations that have been proceeding for the last day or two at Fairfax Court House and in the vicinity, will lead to the incarceration of a number of persons who did business on the underground railroad running to Richmond a rebel post office, containing a tolerably large mail.

Dr. A. B. McChesney of Alton, Ill., is appointed medical examiner by the commissioners of pensions.

A board, composed of Drs. Pauly, Long, and Simpson, is convened here to examine the new ambulance and medicine wagon, which, if the board report favorably will be used in place of the old ones.

An advertisement appears asking for sealed proposals for 100,000 bushels of corn for the government; no proposal to be received from disloyal parties. An oath of allegiance is required in each case.

The enemy at Warrenton is reported to have been reinforced so as to be now 5,000 or 6,000 strong. Jackson and Longstreet are believed to be coming down the valley, bound for Culpepper. Pleasanton's cannonading was heard at Fairfax all day yesterday.

Gen. Mitchel, commanding the department of the South, claims that his recent expedition, up the Pocotaligo River, was designed first to make a complete reconnoissance of Broad River and its tributaries; second, to learn the strength of the enemy on the main land, guarding the Charleston and Louisville railroad; and third, to accomplish the destruction of so much of this road as could be effected in one day.

A new arrangement has been made at the treasury department by which small currency will be distributed as follows: Tuesday and Friday for New York; Thursday for Philadelphia; Saturday for Boston, and Monday and Wednesday for Washington—whence it will be distributed to all the loyal States in proportion. The receipts have decreased from $60,000 to $40,000 daily, but an arrangement has been made so that on and after the 6th of November $100,000 will be furnished.

Four rebel mail carriers, with a mail agent whose business it was to forward letters to Richmond, were arrested to-day near Fishtown. Letters from various parts of the rebel States, and Port Tobacco papers were found on them.

Gov. Curtin is here endeavoring to procure a modification of the order touching the enlistment of volunteers in regular regiments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A *Herald* special from Washington says: A scouting party in the direction of Dumfries report that they met a body of rebel cavalry about seven miles this side of that place, and were compelled to retreat. They obtained information that rebel reinforcements are constantly arriving at Warrenton to-day.

Gen. Halleck, attended by his staff, visited the 156th New York regiment, known as the "Halleck Infantry," commanded by Colonel Garrard. It is the first visit of this character which has been made by Gen. Halleck since he has been general-in-chief.

The advance which so far has taken place, slowly but surely, into Virginia, will be accelerated to a rate which will ere long bring us to the main body of the enemy, or at least to where they are supposed to be. One of the striking features of the advance so far has been the almost entire cessation of straggling. The rebels themselves have set us a good example in the matter. Hereafter stragglers, officers or men, plainly convicted of being such, are for the first offense to have half of the head shaved. A second offense will incur a severer penalty, and it is under consideration to make death the penalty of the third.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The National Bank Note Company having the daily delivery of postage stamp currency, $30,000, there is now a slight falling off, owing to the process of some changes in the arrangements, but this will soon be recovered, and the daily delivery of the currency carried up to $100,000.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 2—9 p. m.

General Pleasanton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Phillimont about 11 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed. This morning Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss up to 3 o'clock to-day was one killed and four wounded. During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells. The enemy's loss is unknown. The firing in that direction was very heavy from 8 o'clock to dark. The result is not known. Gen. McClellan visited the front this morning. A heavy dust was observed to-day at Ashby Gap. In what direction the rebels are moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day.

Three brigades of rebel troops were at last advices advancing up the west of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but nothing more is known.

A special dispatch says that the rebels are making demonstrations towards Manassas, and had run off a train from Bull Run Bridge. Gen. Sigel states, "I have sent a strong force to rebuild the bridge and to restore the train to the track."

Bayard's force was attacked at 4 o'clock today at Aldie, and is now encamped two miles east of that place. A dispatch from General Stahl says the rebels are repairing the railroad to Manassas.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3, 1862.

The adjutant general has issued an order assigning the drafted men to the old regiments, thus giving them the benefit of experienced officers, as well as filling the best and most efficient regiments.

Several new regiments will be paid to-morrow, and leave on the day following, Dixie-ward.

Persons desiring to write to friends confined in the hospitals at Louisville, can direct their letters to the care of the Indiana Military Agency in that city.

There is quite a spirited contest now going on between the various applicants for the district judgeship, made vacant by the demise of Judge Huntington.

APPOINTMENTS—H. Ashby, quartermaster 89th, vice Collins, resigned; Capt. McIntire, major 42d, vice Shook, promoted; W. H. Marsin, surgeon 99th.

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3, 1862.

You published, on Saturday, Gen. Rosecrans' first order, announcing his staff, which organization was temporary. An order, issued to-day, contains the corrected list as follows: Lieut. Colonel Arthur C. Ducat, 12th infantry Illinois volunteers, A. A. inspector general and chief of staff; Major C. Goddard, senior aid-de-camp A. A. G.; Major O. P. Hepburn, 2d Iowa cavalry, acting judge advocate; Samuel Simon, A. C. S.; Capt. J. C. Chandler, A. Q. M.; Capt. N. Michler, chief topographical engineers; Capt. S. H. Gilman, 19th infantry U. S. army, inspector of artillery; Capt. J. C. Peterson, 15th infantry U. S. A., A. A. inspector general; First Lieut. E. Edson, ordnance corps, ordnance officer; First Lieut. Chas. D. Thompson, engineer regiment of the west, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Byron Kirby, 6th infantry U. S. A., aid-de-camp; Surgeon Robert Murry, U. S. A., medical director; Surgeon A. H. Thurston, U. S. A., medical director.

According to the report of the head of the medical department the number of sick and wounded in the hospitals of the city to-day is 2,212. There are now sixteen hospitals in the city.

John A. Reed, of the 98th Illinois, and Freeman Frazer of the 10th Michigan, died in the hospital in New Albany yesterday.

There is a man in hospital No. 1, in this city, from Washington county, Illinois, belonging to the 18th regiment, who has had nine sons in the army four having fallen in battle. His name is Cameron, and he is seventy years of age. He was in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, has been twice married, and is the father of twenty-three children.

Twenty-three rebel prisoners were brought down from Lexington this evening.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3—MIDNIGHT.—General Buell is ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., instead of Annapolis, Md., as previously stated. He leaves for Indianapolis to-morrow.

No news from below for the past three days except what military authorities consider contraband.

Gen. Rosecrans' Good-bye to the Army of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, THIRD DIVISION, DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE, CORINTH, Mississippi, Oct. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 151.—1. By order of the department commander, Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton will assume command of the troops heretofore commanded by Major General Rosecrans.

2. The general commanding, being called by superior authorities to duty elsewhere, begs leave to bid an affectionate good-bye to the officers and men of his command. It is his extreme pleasure to be able to state truthfully that he will not bear away a single painful personal feeling toward any one in his command; and trusts that for any severity he may have exercised, or any feeling he may have wounded, he will be pardoned; attributing it to human frailty, and a sincere desire for the good of the service and the honor of those who serve the country.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, 1st Lieut. 12th Infantry, Ohio Volunteers, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight. On which side are you?

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

TERRIFIC GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER BAY STATE WITH THE LOSS OF TWENTY-TWO LIVES.

Several Lumber and Grain Vessels Foundered.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—The propeller Bay State, Capt. John Brown, with forty or fifty passengers, left here for Ogdensburgh last night. Pieces of that fine boat and portions of her freight are now being washed ashore, and it is feared that she has been lost with all her crew and passengers in the terrific gale of Sunday night. Two schooners were driven ashore opposite this city.

LATER.—There were only six passengers and sixteen crew on board the propeller Bay State which foundered off this port. We only learn the name of one passenger, Orley Thompson of Vermont. The beach for miles is strewn with portions of the cargo and wreck. She was bound for Lake Erie loaded with merchandise. The vessel was valued at $14,000. Cargo probably worth $30,000 or $50,000.

The schooner Annie Moulton, with wheat, barley and rye, from Canada, lost her canvass in the gale off this port last night and went ashore near Sandy Creek. The schooner Mary Ann, with grain, and the Gazelle with lumber, from Canada, are ashore down the lake.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—The schooner Ontonagon of Oswego, and Farmer of Sackett's Harbor, went ashore early this morning, a short distance east of the east pier. A terrific gale was blowing at the time, and continues unabated. The Ontonagon had a cargo of wheat on board, loaded at Toledo and consigned here. The Farmer had no cargo on board, and is a total loss. The crews of both vessels were saved.

The schooner Fanny Watson, bound from Toledo for this point, with wheat, and the schooner Harriet Ross, bound up with salt, collided yesterday morning two miles from Niagara River. The Watson sunk in thirty feet of water.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Nov. 3.—The schooner Gazette of Oswego, went ashore this morning about half a mile below this place. She is breaking roene.

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1.—The second mate and seven of the sailors of the burned ship Alleghanian arrived here to-day from Yorktown under arrest. The crew numbered twenty men. These eight men were picked up by the gunboat Monticello and taken to Yorktown. All the rest of the crew are missing. Nothing definite has been learned relative to the destruction of the ship.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the the 30th contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Tidings reached here the evening of the capture, in Bull's Bay, of the steamship Anglia, laden with valuable stores bound to this city. When the Anglia left Nassau, news had been received that the Yankees were working night and day on iron clads with a view of attacking Charleston soon.

Day before yesterday, a Yankee gunboat came up the river as far as West Point, making no stay, but gave notice that they intend to send up a large vessel to blockade the river and stop the rebel trade in oysters. They also stated that the people on the Rappahannock River have not yet tasted the terrors of war, and they intend to pay them a visit shortly.

Friction matches sold in Richmond on the 29th at $11.50 per gross.

The *Examiner* says "we have been waited upon by several of the surgeons who came up from Aiken's Landing on Tuesday in charge of the wounded paroled prisoners, and from their statements of neglect and treatment at that point it would seem that the sufferings of confederate prisoners only commence when released from Yankee thraldom. Their custody and care is transferred to those from whom they have a right to expect humane and better treatment. In the name of God we hope to hear of no more such treatment."

The *Examiner* says the wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky by Gen. Kirby Smith was forty miles long, and brings 1,050,-000 yards of Kentucky jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, and 200 wagon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels of pork, 15,000 mules and horses, 8,000 beeves and a large lot of swine. The Raleigh *Express* says there are many considerations which make it necessary that the government should take prompt and energetic measures to hold against the enemy the eastern portion of North Carolina. The people of this region are already alarmed at the prospect of being overrun by the enemy, and are said to distrust the intention of the government to hold this country, and to be making preparations to remove their slave property to safer quarters. The Neuse River is navigable at a high freshet for boats drawing four or five feet of water to Smithfield, within twenty miles of Raleigh. It would be improper to say what has already been done to close this and the Tar River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 2.—The flag of truce steamboat South America left Fortress Monroe this afternoon for Aiken's Landing with about thirty rebel prisoners, who arrived here this morning on the Baltimore Boat.

Cannonading was heard up the James River last evening at 10 o'clock. The cause is not ascertained.

Rebellious Slaves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The N. Y. *Times* has the following:

A short time since, Mr. Carpenter, of the Argumoy district, Charles county, Md., went one day into Virginia to persuade his son, a volunteer in the rebel army, to return home. While absent from his farm the negroes, six in number, attacked his house early one morning, with the design of murdering the family. They retired, however, at the persuasion of a gun aimed at the crowd from a window by Mrs. Carpenter. These facts becoming known to the neighbors, they assembled with the intention of hanging all the negroes on the farm, but through the remonstrances of their mistress, they were finally let off with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back. These events occurred within sight of our gunboats on the Potomac.

☞ Vote the Union War Ticket.

ANOTHER WAR DEMOCRAT.

Speech of Major E. R. Roe of the 33d Illinois.

On Tuesday last, Major E. R. Roe of the 33d Illinois regiment, who will be remembered as the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction against Mr. Bateman, in the presidential election, made a powerful appeal at Bloomington to his old Democratic friends, to sustain the president's proclamation. We copy the following extract from his speech, as published in the *Pantagraph*:

He alluded to his former political opinions. He was known as a supporter of whatever compromises the fathers had made with the local institutions of the South. He had been honestly willing, for the sake of peace, to sacrifice the right—for he always felt that it was a sacrifice of right. He stood by the slaveholders till they themselves threw down the gage of war; and when they appealed from the constitution to the sword—when they refused to keep the bond, and plunged the nation into a bloody revolution to gain new advantages for slavery—then he felt the time had come when he was no longer bound to be a party to a devilish compact. Their treason released him, and he rejoiced in the freedom. It was a bad bargain at the start; but the best our fathers could make.

He referred to his former well known opposition to abolition, and justified his action on the subject by reference to existing circumstances, at the time; and he commended the firmness of president Lincoln for resisting the pressure which was urging him to pronounce the freedom of the slaves, so long as it appeared possible to subdue the rebellion without. But the war itself was pressure too great to be resisted; and now that the proclamation must come and had come, he approved and sustained it most cordially.

It might seem strange, in these degenerate days, for a soldier to acknowledge his belief in the overruling power of Jehovah; but nevertheless, he felt that the Omnipotent hand which governed the Universe, and moulded nations at will, had laid a pressure upon the president and the people which no human power could resist. And for one, he had no regrets that the great march of events had brought us to this stupendous issue. The president had been made the instrument for announcing that the chains should be stricken from 3,000,000 of slaves; and for himself, he would rather have the glory of having issued that proclamation than of any single act ever performed by the hand of man.

But he supposed, after the utterance of such sentiments, he would be called an Abolitionist! Be it so! Brand it upon his forehead, if you will—names have no terror for him. He was for abolishing this wicked rebellion, and everything which supports and upholds it. Perhaps he would be considered as no longer worthy to be called a Democrat; he was sorry for it; but if the utterance and defense of sentiments like these excluded him from the Democratic party, he would fall back upon the Union resolutions offered by himself, a year ago, in that very hall; and, if necessary, stand alone, while partisans were fighting for the spoils of office.

But are you not afraid, my Democratic friends, if you continue to cut off such men as McClernand, and Scates, and Ingersoll, and Logan, and a host of others in Illinois, besides thousands of your highest lights throughout the land, that you are likely to be in the same condition as the Professor's jack-knife? When the handle was lost and he got a new one, it was still the same knife; and when the blade was lost, and a new one obtained, the *knife* was still the same! By this kind of logic alone can you claim to be still the Democratic party.

But, he enquired, what is the proclamation, and what the necessity that requires it? The proclamation was a declaration, by the commander-in-chief, that if by the first day of January, the rebels did not lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, the commander, and his subordinate officers, and the army will do nothing to obstruct or prevent any efforts which may be made by slaves in the rebel States to obtain their liberty. It was simply a military act, contingent upon the conduct of the rebels themselves, and admitted by leading Democrats of this city, with whom he had conversed, to be justifiable, if not *absolutely necessary*.

The necessity of the act was then shown from the speaker's own experience. He had seen the march of Gen. Curtis' army, in its hour of sore destitution, obstructed for days, by immense barricades of fallen timber, which had required for erection the labor of thousands of slaves for many days, and many weeks. He had seen the plantations of Arkansas and Mississippi, over hundreds of miles with but a single white man left upon each, slaves alone acting as the laboring reserve while the entire white population was in the army. He had seen the men of his own regiment doing the labor which was done by slaves alone in the rebel army,—toiling for hours, day after day, carrying heavy wagons up the steep banks of the Mississippi and falling down exhausted, to sleep in the dust or mud, and he had been compelled to see that the slaves of the rebels instead of being their weakness, as was once suggested, were really a tower of strength, which must be overthrown, or stand forever as an impassible barrier to the progress of the federal arms. Practically, the *slaves are soldiers*, though they do not bear arms—they bore spades, and mattocks, and axes,—equally important in warfare with guns and bayonets, and he was for depriving the rebels of the service of these valuable allies.

The Dayton Tragedy.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.]

A brief dispatch from Dayton, on Saturday, announced that J. F. Bollmeyer, editor of the *Empire* newspaper of that city, was shot in that place, Saturday morning, by a hatter named Henry M. Brown, and killed almost instantly. From a gentleman who was at Dayton at the time, and is acquainted with the parties, we have the following particulars:

Some weeks since a son of Mr. Brown, who was wounded in some engagement, returned home, and while suffering from his injuries was a good deal disturbed by the dogs in the neighborhood, and particularly by a dog belonging to Mr. Bollmeyer. After young Brown had recovered sufficiently to be able to return to his regiment, he went out to visit his friends previous to his departure, and returning late at night he was set upon by three or four dogs in an alley which separates the residence of his father from that of Mr. Bollmeyer. He succeeded in reaching the house in safety, and arming himself with his revolver he returned to the alley and fired at the dogs, killing one, which happened to be the property of Mr. Bollmeyer. This dog was a very valuable one, and the killing of the animal caused some feeling between Mr. Brown and Mr. Bollmeyer.

On Friday evening it being Hallow E'en, the young people of Dayton observed the anniversary by merrymaking and committing little acts of mischief, such as pulling door-bells and then hiding, and other acts of amusement. Mr. Bollmeyer had been a good deal annoyed during the evening by having his door-bell pulled, and determined to stop it, and accordingly he posted himself near the door, prepared to open it the moment the bell rung.

In a very few minutes an urchin approached and pulled the knob, when Mr. B. immediately rushed out, and overtaking the lad, he kicked him with such violence as to throw him down, hurting him rather severely. As fortune would have it, the boy was a son of Mr. Brown, and he crawled home and told his father what had occurred. This only served to increase the ill feeling already engendered toward Mr. Bollmeyer by Mr. Brown, and on Saturday morning the two men met in the street, the former going to, and the latter returning from market.

Mr. Brown accosted Mr. Bollmeyer, complaining of the treatment to his son, when hard words passed between the two, and it was understood that Bollmeyer made certain threats as to what he would do, and as he was in the act of putting his basket down on the sidewalk, Brown drew a revolver and shot him in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

We are assured that no political quarrel existed between the parties, but that the cause of the difficulty and the facts are as stated above.

Mr. Brown immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and was lodged in jail. The friends of Mr. Bollmeyer became very much excited, proceeded to the jail and attempted to get possession of Mr. Brown for the purpose of executing him, but the mob was dispersed by the mayor and police. In the evening the mob reassembled and proceeded to the jail with two swivels, purposing to batter down the doors, but the guns were captured by the police. During the excitement four persons were wounded—one severely.

The mayor of Dayton, apprehending serious trouble, telegraphed to Maj. Gen. Wright for assistance, and five companies of United States regulars were sent up in a special train from the barracks in this city, on Saturday evening. All was quiet yesterday, and no further disturbance was apprehended.

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday night, and we shall be able to publish further particulars of the case in our next issue.

Pennsylvania.

Contrary to general belief, we find that the Union party in Pennsylvania stands better on its Congressional that on its State vote. *We carry the State* on Congress by 6,281 majority, though the opposition figure out about 3,450 majority on the State ticket. True, we have fallen off in our Congress vote from the heavy poll of 1860; but so have the opposition: we lose by far the most, chiefly in men gone to the war; but they lose 16,515, in spite of their boast of immense gains. They lose even more heavily than last year; then they gave Foster 230,257 for governor—now 207,669,000 for Congress—a loss of 22,589, and yet they brag of great gains. Wait till the soldiers return!

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Immediately, a good Pressman, a good Job Compositor, and a Boy to feed an "Adams Job Press." Apply to JOHN PERDUE & SMALL, 123 Lake street. no4-v810-1w

WANTED—A man capable of managing a span of carriage horses, tending a cow, furnace, &c. To one who is able and willing to do his work well, and come well recommended, permanent employment will be given. Apply to S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake street. no4-v816-3t

WANTED—An active German Boy about seventeen years of age. One who speaks English, and is well acquainted in the city, and lives with his parents. Call at No. 13 Board of Trade Building, (up-stairs) corner Wells and South Water streets. no4-v816-1t

WANTED.—To Produce Dealers. A young man who has had three years experience in the business, wishes a situation to buy Grain or Dressed Hogs in the country. Reference given. Address "R. S." Post Office Box 2307, Chicago. no4-v817-3t

WANTED—To Railroad Companies. The advertiser (a middle aged man) desires employment in some responsible position or otherwise in the West or East. Would prefer the East. Has had considerable experience in Railroad Business, having represented as Agent three different lines the past eight years, and the last five years as one of the principal officers of several Railroad Companies to whom he can refer as to character, energy and ability. Address "RAILROAD," Post Office Box 859, Chicago, Ill. no4-v820-1t

WANTED—Twenty-five good Coopers can find steady work, at the highest prices, by applying at our Packing House in Bridgeport, or at our office No. 77 Kinzie street. no4-v820-3tnet TURNER & MITCHELL.

WANTED—To Rent a furnished House or a part of a house, in a good location. Would board a small family in payment of rent. Address P. O. Box 1948. no4-v808-3tnet

$5 REWARD.—Lost last Sunday a liver colored Pointer Dog, with white breast. Answers to the name of DASH. Whoever will return him to 104 Adams street, will receive the above reward. no4-v823-1t

TO RENT.—First class Residence, Marble Front, No. 31 Washington street. Recently occupied by Dr. Boone. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 32 Market street, in Lind's Block, of FORD & NORTON. no4-v809-2w

TO RENT—Brick Store and Basement, 238 Washington street—well suited and located for any light manufacturing or retail business. Possession given at any time. Apply on premises to W. T. WOODSON. no4-v814-1w

LOST.—An Iron Grey Horse, white face, right hind leg white, and had on a hemp halter, a two year old last spring. The finder fairly dealt with by leaving the Horse to HENRY MEYER, West Randolph street. no4 v875-1wdaltw

TO RENT—A house consisting of five rooms, with closets suitable for a small family, located in one of the pleasantest situations on the West Side, two minutes walk from the Madison street railroad. Rent moderate. Apply at 349 West Adams street. no4-v811-2t

C. L. G. ATTENTION.—Light Guard are hereby ordered to report themselves at their Armory, this TUESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 4th,) at 8 o'clock promptly. Special business will come before the meeting, and no excuse excepted. Per order, R. T. THOMAS, Commandant. T. D. TUCKER, O. S. no4-v821-1t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at 297 Illinois street. no4 v811-3t

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. The members of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, are ordered to be present at the Commandery this TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order, GEO. W. WOOD, Recorder. HENRY C. RANNEY, E. C. no4-v819-1t

FOR SALE.—Fifty thousand dollars worth of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco at low rates, for part cash and part real estate in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. Apply at 31 South Water street, or address "TRADE," Post Office Box 3021, Chicago. no4-v819-3t

RAISING AND REMOVING. J. S. McINTIRE Has the best apparatus in the country for Removing Buildings. Address P. O. Box 1517, or call at No. 245 Ohio street, Chicago. no4-v813-1m

MAMMOTH DUCKS FOR SALE. We have a few pair of those immense Black Ducks that were in such demand last year. They will weigh at maturity from six to eight pounds. They are remarkably quiet and easily raised. They will be delivered at any depot in Chicago free of charge. Address the subscriber at SUMMIT, COOK COUNTY, OR CHICAGO, Care of Hon. John Wentworth. no4 v807-1daltw CHAS. L. REED.

MAKE YOUR OWN HONEY. There is scarcely a family that has not surplus room enough to keep a Hive of Bees. They will make Honey and be as profitable in a large way as in the country. If desired they can be protected from roaming, and kept constantly at making honey. Now is just the time to remove them. There are a few hives of bees at SUMMIT, COOK COUNTY. That will be delivered at any depot or any other place in Chicago without extra charge. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, or call at the premises. no4-v806-1daltw CHAS. L. REED.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing of Oct. 21st, 1862, No. 1,102 drew $100,000; No. 22 drew $50,000; No. 31,275 drew $25,000; No. 1,314 drew $10,000; No. 1,653 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. A premium paid for prizes and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, no4-v804-1w 16 Wall street, N. Y.

LATEST AND BEST, VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, oc11-v265-3tnet 253 and 257 State street.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED. Apply at 35 Randolph street. no4-v826-1t

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS. ... Palm Soap, 1,000 boxes Chemical Soap, 1,000 boxes Candles, 1,000 boxes Star Candles, 1,000 boxes Saleratus. Just out, for sale by no4-v824-1t TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN BUNG FACTORY, East Seventh street, Cincinnati. I have on hand, and am constantly making every variety of BUNGS, For Beer, Whisky, Oil and Molasses Barrels, Plugs and Vents for Lard, Pork, Lard Pks, Butter, Flour, and all other kinds of Casks, Wooden Stoppers, for Tin Cans, Demijohns and Jugs. ALSO, My New Patent Bung-Hole Borer. The best tool ever invented for boring and reaming out the bung-hole of a barrel. The Brewers, Coal Oil Refiners and Dealers and Distillers and others who have used it, declare it an indispensable, and such has been the demand for them that I have hardly been able to keep a supply. It is made with Gauge attached, so that you can ream every hole exactly to a given size, and by using my Patent Compressed Plugs, which are the same as the other size, ... Coal Oil, Brewers and others who require the most secure Bungs. The fact that I am selling over three millions of Plugs and Bungs per annum, is the very best evidence that I can give to the public of their superiority and cheapness. I keep constantly on hand from three hundred to one thousand barrels of various sizes and descriptions, so that purchasers can send from any part of the United States or Canada, and get a barrel or more of Bungs or Plugs sooner, and 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER Than they can get them by any of the old modes of making. Address JOSIAH KIRBY, no4-v808-3t Cincinnati, Ohio.

BLANKETS. 12,000 10 lb. the pair, 3 yards 4 inches wide by 7 yds. long, 30,000 4 lb., 5 lb., 6 lb., and 7 lb. the pair, all sizes. BLUE, GREY AND BROWN GREY. 6,000 light weights, Low Plaid Horse Blankets. 1,000 the heavy French Standard Officer's Blankets. ALSO, 40,000 yards all Linen Haversack and Knapsack Drills. 12,000 yards 11-4 Bleached Hospital Sheetings. And a large assortment of goods for Linings. All the above can be immediately delivered. Terms Cash or United States Certificates of Indebtedness. GEORGE D. PARRISH, no4-v805-1w-2-taw Philadelphia, Penn.

REDUCED PRICES.—Silk or Merino Dresses DYED FOR ONE DOLLAR. Also, Double Woolen Shawls for One Dollar, at the Metropolitan Steam Dye Works, No. 197 South Clark st. no4-v809-1t SIDNEY KALISCH.

GUNNY BAGS! GUNNY BAGS! For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., no4-v807-3tnet No. 137 South Water street.

LATEST AND BEST. VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE, At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S, oc11-v265-3tnet 253 and 257 State street.

GROCERIES. 200 hhds P. R. and N. O. SUGAR. 500 bbls REFINED SUGAR. 300 half chests TEA. 500 boxes SALERATUS. 100 bags PEPPER AND SPICE. 1000 boxes SOAP. 200 hlf bbls MACKEREL & WHITEFISH. For sale by LADD WILLIAMS, 129 South Water Street. oc28-v731-3tnet

1500 bags RIO COFFEE.
1500 chests TEA,
1000 hhds. SUGAR,
1200 bbls. REFINED SUGAR,
3000 boxes SALERATUS,
1000 kegs S. C. SODA,

FOR SALE BY DAY, ALLEN & Co., 44 & 46 SOUTH WATER ST. [no3-v678-3tnet]

WANTED! WANTED! BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA NOTES BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Country Bankers and Merchants may send on my own contract packages of $500 and upwards per United States Express. Merchants and Business Men Of Chicago will find it MUCH TO THEIR INTEREST To save up the Bank of the State of Indiana and sell to me, Together with all Premium Funds. JAMES BOYD, 38 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. [oc31-v8 6-3tnet]

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT! HUNTINGTON & CO., Wholesale Fruit Dealers, No. 7 Clark street, are now receiving daily invoices of choice New York and Michigan Apples, CATAWBA AND ISABELLA GRAPES, Quinces, Pears, Cranberries, New Cider, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c., Which they offer to the retail trade of city and country in lots to suit at the lowest market rates. Orders solicited and promptly filled. HUNTINGTON & CO. Post Office Box 4196. oc15-v459 2w-3-taw-net

"GRAFTED INTO THE ARMY," A new and humorous Song and Chorus By HENRY C. WORK, With Illustrated Title Page. PRICE .... 35 CENTS.

"Our Jimmy has gone for to live in a tent,
They have grafted him into the army;
He finally puckered up courage and went,
When they grafted him into the army.
I told them the child was too young, alas!
At the captain's forequarters they said he would pass,
They'd train him up well in the infantry class—
So they grafted him into the army."

☞ As will be seen, it is somewhat in Mrs. Partington's style, and will be found another proof of the extraordinary talent of this versatile writer.

Just published by us and sent to any part of the country by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Retail Price. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago. no4-v835-3tnet

THE MODEL COOK, With two ovens, for COAL OR WOOD, Surpasses all other Stoves in Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Nos. 253 and 257 State street. oc11-v268-3tnet

1000 bbls ONONDAGA SALT, 1000 Sacks GROUND ALUM, 1500 Bags TURK'S ISLAND. BYRON, M[illegible] & CO., oc23-v736-3tnet 160 South Water street.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, as nicely before the fire; and Broiling be done over live coals, without any fumes or smoke entering into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, no4-1stp No. 47 STATE STREET.

New Advertisements.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS! 5,000 Packages DRY GOODS, At Less than Eastern Value. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE TRADE THE Largest Stock of DRY GOODS West of New York, comprising all the newest and most attractive goods of the season, all of which will be sold at prices much under Eastern value. CASH BUYERS Will here find a splendid stock that will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES! The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market. WARRANTED GOODS. Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Davis, Sawyer & Co., No. 42 LAKE STREET. no4-v281-3m-s-WAF-net

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of DOMESTICS! Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS. Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands. DRESS GOODS. Every variety. WHITE GOODS. A full assortment. Yankee Notions, Hosiery! SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for PROMPT AND RESPONSIBLE BUYERS ... salesrooms cover a space of 80 by 180 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unusual facilities for showing goods. Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE. A capacious and admirably arranged Brick Dwelling, with modern improvements and large corner lot, facing south and east, in the West Division of the city. Price $12,000 ... Also, a Cottage on Carpenter street, one on Lake near Union Park, a house and very deep lot on Madison, and a variety of other improved and unimproved property in the three divisions of the city, suburban residences, farms, &c., for sale and exchange by THOMAS B. BRYAN, no1 v633-3tnet Real Estate Attorney, Bryan Hall.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods Retailed. The Trade supplied at a discount from country prices. no2-v81-1stp

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street. no4 v27-3m-net

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 South Clark Street, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AND FIXTURES. Carbon Oils of Best Brands. With increased ... we believe surpassed by no house in our line ... of country dealers ... [illegible] Get the genuine.

100 BBLS IRISH MOSS, 50 Cases American Isinglass, 20 Bales New York Hops, 20 Bbls. Rosin, 50 Bales Assorted Corks, 50 Terra Japonica, 100 Casks Sal Soda, 100 Kegs Refined Salt Petre, 100 Bags Crude Salt Petre, 100 Oz. Quinine, P. & W. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake St.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 126 LAKE STREET.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large,
E. C. INGERSOLL.
State Treasurer,
WILLIAM BUTLER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.
Representatives in Congress.
District 1—ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
" 2—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
" 3—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.
" 4—CHARLES B. LAWRENCE.
" 5—OWEN LOVEJOY.
" 6—JESSE O. NORTON.
" 7—ELIJAH McCARTY.
" 8—LEONARD SWETT.
" 10—S. W. MOULTON.
" 11—STEPHEN G. HICKS.
" 12—ROBERT SMITH.

FOR SENATOR, 29TH DISTRICT,
J. D. WARD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
59th District { A. G. THROOP, A. B. COOK, WM. E. GINTHER.
60th District { GEORGE W. GAGE, J. LYLE KING.
61st District { F. A. EASTMAN, L. BRENTANO.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

WHAT THEY THINK OF THEIR ALLIES.

We have, many times during the canvass, had occasion to point out to the people of the Northwest the effect of a Tory victory in Illinois, as the result of the contest that comes off to-day. We reprint some extracts from leading Southern papers, in which the kind of aid the so-called Democracy are giving the rebels and the rebellion, by the manifest disloyalty of their proceedings, is conclusively shown. Says the *Daily Constitutionalist*, published at Augusta, Georgia, a trusted, and, next to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the most influential organ of Southern opinion:

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a strong opposition to the present war upon the South. The tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, *and the Democratic Conventions*, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war *per se*, but assumes the form of opposition to Abolitionism, coercion and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it otherwise, for in that event the individuals giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee Bastile, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the approaching fall elections."

Men of Illinois who vote to-day, see this, and see too, that you do not aid and comfort the scoundrels of secessia who are clutching at your throats. If you are not satisfied with the testimony of one witness, read this extract from the report of a committee of the rebel congress to which was referred a proposition to offer the Northwest the free navigation of the Mississippi, as the price of their abandonment of the loyal cause. It is a literal copy of so much of that report as it pretends to recite, word for word, as it came to us in the Richmond and Charleston papers:

"It is gratifying to discover that high spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have of late become exceedingly active in their endeavors to discourage and suppress the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow citizens, and that their *honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.*

Such a proclamation as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency to greatly strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to *dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region,* through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress."

Officially declared that the rebels themselves expected to dictate a peace to the Government of our country, from this city of Chicago—this free city! Who, we ask, are the men of the North who are expected to assist in the attainment of this result? Who but that disloyal party against whom we contend to-day?

But here is another witness. The Granada *Appeal*—good rebel authority—has read John Van Buren's late speech in New York; and though the editor of that organ of secesh opinion is highly complimentary to the apostate who made it, he spits on the proposals that the "son of his dad" ventured to put forth. Says the *Appeal*: "The plan proposed by Mr. Van Buren is impracticable. We can treat with the North only for unconditional separation. It is useless to endeavor to patch up a Constitution. * * * But the declaration of Mr Van Buren is important, as showing that the people of the North are beginning to entertain and discuss a plan for settlement. A great meeting in the commercial emporium of the North heard these utterances, and thousands are now reflecting upon the views spoken. *They will be read in every household with a result that will yet enfeeble the policy of those who lead in the war for our subjugation.* * * * The leaven is working!"

Voters of Cook county, read what these papers say. See the effect of the assurances of a victory in Illinois, which the disloyal men have given, and then imagine what would be the consequences to the national cause, were these assurances permitted to ripen into a certainty. What a fiendish yell of delight would run through the South, should you fail to do your duty to-day. Go and vote!

With these extracts before you—for the literal exactness of which we pledge our personal honor—go and vote for the men who will quash these rebel hopes!

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

THE LAST GREAT TRIAL.

Democratic Republican institutions are on trial to-day in Illinois. We shall know to-morrow whether our people are or are not capable of governing themselves. If, by reason of the lies which are told by the Tory Democracy, in relation to the cause and end of the war for the preservation of the Union; if by reason of an unworthy fear that a black man liberated from slavery, may come North to look for his bread; if as the result of the countless lies that the tories have told, and the mad appeals that they have made to popular prejudice, fear and hate—they have a triumph, we have little hereafter to expect but anarchy or despotism. If in this hour of great national peril, when the very existence of the Republic is threatened by a despotism that has no parallel in the history of the world, the people are untrue to themselves, and basely betray and abandon the men who are defending the country's interests with their heart's blood, we may, though not wholly despairing of a triumph at last, know that the Republic is assailed in its very vitals, and that nothing but the favor of the Almighty can sustain it. We appeal to you, men of Illinois, for a last effort for the preservation of our country—its honor and its unity forever.

☞ Every disloyal man in Chicago will vote for Sherman to-day. Not a vote will be cast for Arnold, except by men whose loyalty and patriotism have never been impeached! Voters of Cook county, this fact ought to beat Sherman out of sight! On which side are you?

STAND BY THE ARMY.

Why, when we have sent a million and a half of soldiers to the field, to offer their lives for the maintenance of the Union, should they be abandoned by those who remain at home and "stay by the stuff?" Upon what principle of justice or fairness could the people of the North defend a policy at once so iniquitous and so suicidal? The voice—the only voice—from the army is, "Stand by us, at home. You have sent us here; do not abandon us now!" "Oh," writes a member of the first Board of Trade regiment from this city, "that we could be with you to vote on Tuesday next. There is hardly a man in the whole regiment, no matter what his former politics, who would not now go the whole Union or Republican ticket. Our brief experience has cured me and all others who were inclined to look with a lenient eye upon slavery. We have seen enough; and could the men in Chicago who are hurrahing for the opposition candidates be here a month—only one month—they would, as we do, confess themselves cured. Could they see the malignity of the secession element, the part that the slaves play in the great contest, and the hopelessness of bringing the war to a successful end without hitting slavery in the head, they would give up what we all look upon as a disloyal effort! Tell everybody to stand by the President, and the army and the good cause, or we are lost!" So they all write from whom we have heard, and so say all, or nearly all the soldiers now offering their lives for the country's defense. A member of the regiment of which we spoke, who, when he went away, was as bitter a Democrat as Chicago contained, is now home on furlough. Last spring he was for the new Constitution, earnestly and zealously, as he has always been for everything labelled "Democratic." Our friends in the Sixth Ward will meet him at their poll, to-day, with Union tickets in his hands, begging and praying every man to vote it. "I have been mistaken," says he. "I was wrong; you were right. But I have been long enough in the war to be cured. May Heaven forgive me for the evil that I have done, while meaning to do well. Henceforth I am with you!" This is the language of all of them. We re-echo—Stand by the Government. Stand by the President. Stand by the Army! Vote the Union ticket, and be on the loyal side! That is the entreaty of the soldiers.

The President on the Recent Elections.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts made a speech at Cambridgeport on Tuesday evening, in the report of which we notice the following statement:

"The other day I called upon the president with an earnest Douglas Democrat of Massachusetts. The news had just come to the president of those defeats of his supporters in those States, and the president seemed bowed down, as I have seen him bowed down when intelligence of the defeat of our armies in the field came upon him, and he said: 'I confess that I am grieved at the results of these elections. This intelligence will go to Europe; it will be construed there as a condemnation of the war; it will go into the land of the rebellion, and will encourage the leading rebels and nerve the arms of the rebel soldiers fighting our men in the field. It is true,' said the president, 'many of these men elected profess to be war Democrats; but the resolutions of their conventions, the tone of their leading presses, and their general action, will be construed everywhere against the cause of our country.'"

No comment is needed. If the opposition carry Illinois to-day, it will do the loyal cause more harm than the loss of a great battle, and knowing this to be so makes the tories work so desperately to carry the State.

Legislative Representatives for the South District.

Tremendous efforts are being made by the anti-war men to defeat George W. Gage and John Lyle King, the Union candidates for Representatives in the Legislature in the South District, in this county. All sorts of electioneering dodges and falsehoods are invented to influence men to vote against them.

Messrs. Gage and King are no doubt as good men as could be chosen to represent this district in the legislature. We know of no men who understand better what are the real interests of Chicago, of Cook county, or of the State, than they do. They are both intelligent, energetic men, have for many years been active and well known citizens of this city, and are in every way qualified for the legislature. Vote for them—elect them.

THE TWO IDEAS.—The idea of the administration policy is,—"The Union as our fathers made it,—the constitution as our fathers designed it."

"The idea of the opposition is,—"The Union as it was, when slavery ruled it, and the constitution as it is, as slavery interprets it."

GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.—John Covode had an interview with the president to urge the appointment of fighting Lew Wallace to a command in the field. He is now guarding rebel prisoners at Columbus, Ohio. The president said he knew of no reason why he had been removed and sent into exile. General Wallace has since been assigned to duty in the department of Tennessee.

HOW TO HELP THE REBELS TO A VICTORY.—Vote for Sherman. So say the Union men of the border slave States, at any rate; and they ask all who want to put down the rebellion quickly, to put down the Allen-Vallandigham movement in the free States at once and decisively.

☞ A "divided North" was the darling hope of the secessionists during the earlier stages of the rebellion. If the Democracy are elected, they will take it for granted that such division has already commenced, and will be encouraged to continue in their nefarious work.

☞ If the Democracy should be successful, there would be a jubilee in Richmond. All, therefore, who wish to make the rebels happy will vote for the Democratic candidates. All others will vote for those candidates whose election would give the rebels no encouragement.

☞ The success of the Democrats would be accepted, both abroad and in rebeldom, as a confession that the North is tired of the war, and anxious to consummate a degrading peace. Men of Illinois! Are you willing to have such an inference go forth?

☞ It is both foolish and unjust that men should be arrested in the Southern confederacy for counterfeiting the confederate notes. There's no real difference between a counterfeit rebel note and a genuine one. The one promises to pay, and the other promises to pay, and one lies and the other lies.

CONSERVATISM.—The Boston *Courier* declares that Mr. *Vallandigham has only been a little in advance of the growing conservative sentiment.*" Here, then, is an explanation of what Democratic papers mean by "conservative sentiment."

☞ John Van Buren sneaked out of the arrangement for him to meet Mr. Raymond in debate at Oswego, N. Y. The "Prince" has more impudence than courage. Besides, he has a holy horror of being flayed.

Who is Burbridge?—Copy of his Order.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ADVANCE FORCES, 1ST DIV.,
CAMP MURRAY, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.—In compliance with orders from Gen. Granger and Gen. A. J. Smith, it is hereby ordered, as follows:

It becomes a military necessity, and is also absolutely necessary, that camp followers and all others, of whatever color, be excluded from the camps and lines of this division who do not virtually and by military authority belong to the army of the United States of America. Free colored and white men, who are employed by officers as servants, do not come within the compass of this order.

The general commanding proposes to faithfully execute military matters according to military authority, whenever opportunity, leaving all political adjuncts to politico-civilians, firmly believing there should be no military politicians or political questions raised in the army, as such matters do not properly come within this scope, and further, the military exigencies of the case do not admit of it. True soldiers should know no politics, no party—nothing but their country's welfare.

The success of the army depends particularly on its speedy movements, and anything that tends to clog or retard its progress, is so much in favor of the enemy. When, therefore, an army's force is augmented, unless it be a *fighting* force, it necessarily weakens it, by requiring more supplies, and consequently more transportation.

It is therefore specially ordered that all soldiers, either officers or privates, will not influence or permit any person, of whatever caste or color, to enter the lines or camps, nor accompany the army on a march (except as heretofore provided) unless by special order from these headquarters.

Any person or persons found guilty of disobeying this order, will be promptly arraigned and summarily punished.

Three hours are hereby given to clear all camps comprising this division.

By command of S. G. Burbridge, brigadier general commanding.

By W. A. WOODBURY, A. A. G. 2d brigade.
[illegible], A. A. A. G.

Some Ladies who are Misinformed.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

People are talking here, that the goods, which the different sanitary committees are sending for the sick and wounded soldiers of the federal army to the hospitals, are SOLD to the sick soldiers.

If that is the case, nobody will give anything. People dont like to fill the pockets of these rascals. We call your attention to this talk, thinking that you can give us the best information. We hope that you will give this letter a place in your paper, so that the soldiers can see, that they have nothing to pay for the goods. The tories started this story in order to make loyal people think, that it would not be worth while to send anything for the sick, and it is the duty of the superintendents of the hospitals to prove in your paper, that it is only one of the thousand tory lies?

If you can print letters of sick soldiers to their relatives, that would make it in the shortest time clear. Letters and attests from officers have no confidence. There are in some hospitals rascals, where such fraud is perpetrated.

Before this is all cleared up, let us know through your paper or by letter, to what hospital we can send the goods, which we have ready. Respectfully,

Mrs. A. Knapp, Mrs. Engles,
Mrs. S. C. Woolsey, Mrs. E. Schmidt,
Mrs. M. Buck, Mrs. M. Schmidt.

ANDOVER, Henry Co., Ill., Sanitary Committee, Oct. 30, 1862.

To which we answer thus:

LADIES: The Chicago Sanitary Commission is made up of men of undoubted integrity and of purest patriotism. With generosity that is beyond all praise, they have given their time to the humane work in which they are engaged, and we happen to know that some, we may say all, of them are sufferers, each in a large amount, by neglect of their private affairs, their time being almost wholly engrossed by the duties that you ladies among thousands of others have imposed upon them. We *know* that they are doing their utmost to meet the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, and the wishes of those, whose almoners they are; and we should sooner believe that the fire-in-the-rear editor of the Chicago *Times* had become loyal than that Judge Mark Skinner, E. W. Blatchford, and their associates were in any way conniving at or tolerating any rascality like that of which you, ladies, are pleased to write. If they are not true men, Illinois has none. But they cannot be present in every place in which a suffering defender of his country needs their care; hence they must employ agents to do what they cannot personally accomplish. It is possible that their consignments of medicines, clothing or delicacies for the hospital, many have fallen into bad hands, and have been sold; but we do not believe that such a thing has happened. It is much more probable that you have been misinformed.

No, ladies, be assured that your gifts cannot go through any other channel with the promise of half the good that the Chicago Sanitary Commission will accomplish. After a supply goes into a hospital, the Commission cannot answer for the disposal of what they send; hence if stewards and nurses play thief, the Commission is not responsible therefor; but all cases in which that has been done, if there are any such, should be brought to the notice of the Commission at once; and the members will see to it that the guilty parties are speedily punished.—EDS. TRIBUNE.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gen. Banks going to Texas—Pros and Cons—The Military Triumvirate divided against itself—A word for Gen. Halleck—Gen. Rosecrans hurried up—The New York Election.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1862.

Col. Forney, with his usual indiscretion, has told the world the military secret known to your correspondent and to others here in confidence, that the expedition which Gen. Banks is to organize is designed for Texas. The additional statement of the *Press* to the effect that Gen. McClernand's column in conjunction with Rear Admiral Porter's flotilla of gunboats is also destined for Texas I doubt. That these officers are to co-operate with Gen. Banks may be true, since any movement aiming at the severance of the rebel territory by the complete conquest of both banks of the Mississippi cannot fail to assist in the reclamation of Texas. But there are so many things which Gen. McClernand has to do before he reaches the mouth of the Mississippi that it would be impossible for him to get to Texas in season to co-operate *directly* with Gen. Banks.

The selection of a man of Gen. Banks' temperament for the command of a district in which a collision with foreign powers is not impossible is peculiarly fortunate. The country would not repose the same confidence in Cassius M. Clay, F. P. Blair, jr., or even John C. Fremont, as in him, if perchance trouble should arise on the Rio Grande with France or England. He has reticence, caution, the diplomatic temperament, and is at the same time not wanting in firmness and energy. His friends do not however consider it a *fait accompli* that he is to organize, much less lead the expedition in question. They commend the ingenuity shown in removing him so far from possible interference with other ambitions; but they talk as if there may be a new deal of the cards, which will put better trumps into his hand.

And others, not especially his friends, wonder how it is that so many Republican generals are either deprived altogether of command, like Fremont and Clay, or assigned to duty in a court room like Gen. Hunter, who is just about to enter on a new campaign, or exiled as Mitchell has been and as Banks is to be.

Mitchel has attempted to cut the Charleston and Savannah railroad at the point where Sherman could have broken the bridge, had his orders permitted him, a year ago, and has failed, unless indeed the movement were intended to prove to the government that he has too few troops to effect anything, as Hunter had before him, and that if a few more regiments were sent him he would use them to good purpose. If Banks goes to Texas, is there not danger that he may be treated in the same manner? Is there not, at least, a probability that the country will experience, in this case, as it has done heretofore, the disadvantage of scattering its blows without the advantage of making them formidable? I speak without specific knowledge of the government's purposes in this case, but from a general acquaintance with the course of events and the causes which have been at work since the first of these sea coast expeditions was made.

You are right in the opinion that the military duumvirate—the triumvirate no longer exists—is very much like that of which Antony and Octavius Cæsar were the members, during the weeks immediately preceding the battle of Actium. Were it in Gen. Halleck's power to decide, Gen. McClellan's head would roll into the same basket which holds that of Gen. Buell. It is weeks since he said to the president, "I despair of forcing or persuading Gen. McClellan to obey my orders. Had not you better try to make him obey yours?" And now it is literally true that neither he nor the secretary of war has, or desires to have, any voice in matters pertaining to the army of the Upper Potomac. It was Gen Halleck also by whose order Gen. Buell was superseded the first time, and it was not Gen. Halleck whose order reinstated him. So much is certainly to be said in his favor. He has not allowed West Point sympathies to constrain his judgement or to hamper his sympathies in the case of these two major generals, whose influence in retarding the vigorous prosecution of the war has been so malign. When their inefficiency was unveiled to him, he opened his eyes and saw it. During the march to Crab Orchard, Gen. Buell, as I have reason to know, made reports, which could not have been farther from the truth, had he taken especial pains to mislead the authorities here: "The enemy outnumbered him," "had taken up an extremely formidable position in which he could, with half his force check the advance of our whole army, while with the other half he marched upon Nashville." And these misrepresentations, wilful or not, continued to be made until the news of the halt at Crab Orchard arrived to dispel them and lift the West Point veil, once for all.

Another circumstance has raised Gen. Halleck in my estimation. Gen. Rosecrans, instead of hastening to obey his summons to take command of the army that was rejoicing over the displacement of Gen. Buell, loitered two days at Corinth, arranging his private business, secure in the fact that notwithstanding this delay he would arrive at Cairo in season to take the first "ordinary conveyance." But Gen. Halleck thought that in such an extraordinary emergency, extraordinary conveyances were none too rapid or none too expensive, and he sent a dispatch which found Gen. Rosecrans at Cairo, and intimated to him with unofficial distinctness that unless he clapped wings to his heels, he might find another general than himself in the shoes of Buell.

I may add that Gen. Halleck is, or at least talks as if he were as heartily in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war as a man of his cold temperament can be, and as desirous of using all the military means that conduce to victory. At the same time he is unquestionably somewhat under the dominion of West Point prejudices as to both measures and men. But he improves, those say who come into contact with him, even in this respect; is susceptible of improvement—not a rapid learner, regarding some matters very slow to learn indeed, but still not utterly sealed to the entrance of light. In a word, he is altogether the least hopeful of the three. Like the others, destitute of genius, slow and exuberantly cautious in the field, originally Southern in his sympathies, doing not very much good, he still effects little mischief, much less as a general-in-chief than he would do if he had an active command.

Surplus of Hogs and Cattle.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I and some of my neighbors are here with hogs and cattle, and we find the market all overstocked. We might have remained at home another month, or more, if we could only have been informed of the state of the market.

We do not believe that there is a surplus of hogs and cattle in the country, and we believe prices will go up before winter is over. But if every body is to rush to here at once the price must go lower yet for a while. Keep us a little better posted on the subject Mr. Editor. A SUBSCRIBER.

A VOICE FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

What the Soldiers think of the late Elections—A rod in pickle for the Tories.

IN CAMP, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY, October 25, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There is great rejoicing among the rebels and their sympathisers in Maryland, over the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and a corresponding degree of despondency on the part of the army. That the tories, (we can find no other word in the language so applicable to the party opposed to the administration) have triumphed over the Union men in our absence is unmistakably true. The very fact of their being permitted to vote is an evidence of a triumph on their part. When, over a year ago, we enlisted and left our homes, we supposed we left none but friends behind; notwithstanding there were some who had been in favor of opening a fire on our rear, when the rebellion first began. We supposed that there could not be found men dastardly enough to do aught than aid the president and the army in putting down the rebels. For a year we have suffered and endured exposures, sickness, fatigue, reverses, and even defeat, and all without a murmur, under the impression that our patriotism and patience was at least rewarded by the applause and blessings of a grateful people. But, oh! how bitterly have we been deceived. Instead of strengthening us with a kind word, we find a majority of those who staid at home, are opposed to us; and are not only willing to see us defeated, but are on the eve of commencing a war on our rear. I have an extensive acquaintance in this army, and have had every opportunity of seeing and conversing with the officers and men in it, and I find the feeling is that in the late elections the Union has received a severer stab than all the advantages the Southern rebels have ever given it. But, Messrs. Editors, there is a day of retribution at hand, and you can say to the tories in the north, that there will be more "blue noses" to be exported to Canada, or hung, after the soldier's return. We have been studying the art of war for a year, and learning to hate traitors.

But, to us, the most wonderful of all is, to hear that a majority of the home tories are Irishmen; men who have been rescued from bondage under the British government, now turning round to assist that same nation in crushing their rescuers! What a burning disgrace on the Irish name, if true, is this act! But I can hardly believe it, while I see such men as Corcoran and Meagher, and their Irish brigade, near me, and see how desperately in earnest they are in putting down the rebellion. Should the elections in Illinois, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota turn out as they did in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, then truly may we feel that the country is lost! and that the 100,000 lives sacrificed to save it have been of no avail. Better that we had remained at home, for then, at least, we would have preserved our native States from the disgrace of a tory triumph.

You may say, for this army, that we are thoroughly in earnest in crushing out every spark of rebellion, whether found in South Carolina or Illinois, and that we endorse every measure of the president to weaken and destroy the enemies of our country, that we consider his emancipation proclamation as an evidence of his thorough knowledge of the wishes of his soldiers, and that we hold every man in the North as a tory and a traitor who opposes it at this time, and that it will be our duty, if this opposition should continue till our return, to put it down as we have been taught to put it down in Virginia. I speak within bounds, when I assert, that ninety-five out of every hundred in the army of the Potomac endorse the proclamation, and are determined that it shall be executed. There are 1,000,000 men wearing the uniform of the United States, who have sworn to put down the traitors to this government. At present we are engaged in the South; but we will be home one of these days, and then, gentlemen tories, will come your turn, and I assure you our feeling towards our open enemies in the South is lenient and forgiving to what it will be towards you. A soldier can tolerate anything but treachery and deception.

ONE OF THE 8TH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

GEN. THOMAS A. MORRIS

An Act of Tardy Justice—A Brave and Skillful Officer the Victim of Jealousy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The president has at last done an act of sheer justice to one of the ablest and best officers in the Union. After a whole year of neglect, a victim to the hatred and jealousy of Gen. McClellan, he is promoted to a position the interests of the service required he should have held for a whole year. I allude to Gen. Thomas A. Morris of Indianapolis. I was glad to observe a paragraph a few days ago in your able and fearless paper in relation to the gross injustice done to Gen. Morris of my State.

Knowing Gen. Morris for twenty-five years or more, and esteeming him not only one of the best men in the country, but as possessing more military knowledge and ability, and more business capacity than any man in the army, I am glad that the press is beginning to inquire why he has not been in the field. Gen. Morris is the son of Morris Morris, esq., of Indianapolis, an early emigrant from Kentucky to that city, and also was for eighteen years the auditor of State. He (Gen. Morris) was educated at West Point, and served as a lieutenant in the Florida war. Regarding the chance of promotion as uncertain, he resigned and took charge of the construction of the Central canal, under the State internal improvement system. When that system broke down he devoted himself to building railroads, and located as engineer, and as president of one of the leading roads in the State. He has great system and energy in carrying on his business quietly and without show or confusion. He is a mild, modest and unassuming Christian gentleman, as brave as any man that ever lived, and the most cool and self-possessed man I ever knew. I have never seen him in a passion, or in the least excited. In this respect he is most remarkable. In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and was a member of Beecher's church, and one of his most intimate friends when that gentleman lived in Indianapolis—and thinks with Beecher—that the time has come when slavery must be wiped out, or else the government must die. He was a well informed and conscientious Whig, and afterwards a Republican from conviction, and not for office. He is no office beggar, never asked one in his life, nor never will.

While the bombardment of Fort Sumter was progressing he went to Gov. Morton and offered his services in any capacity, and was the first man in our State that did so. It was not for pecuniary gain that he did it, as he is independent in his pecuniary condition, but because of duty to his country. He was appointed a brigadier general of the three months' men, and was sent by McClellan to command our forces in Western Virginia. The very next day after he arrived at Grafton he planned the attack upon Philippi. He was there for weeks before McClellan came up. He exhibited to McClellan his plan, on paper, of the Western Virginia campaign, and it was *adopted by McClellan*, and Morris was complimented by that gentleman for having so well conceived it. I have not time to give you a history of that campaign, but enclose you an article written by a gentleman of Lafayette, who was in the campaign, on that subject.

Mr. Lincoln determined to avail himself of Gen. Morris' services, and to appoint him a major general early after McClellan was, unfortunately for our country's cause, put in chief command on the Potomac. That high personage, whom the New York *Herald* and other secesh papers converted into at least two Napoleons, after stealing the laurels which belonged to Morris, took advantage of his accidental position to elbow Morris out of the appointment. He told the president the gross fabrication that if Morris had pursued Garnett as he ought to have done, the whole rebel army would have been captured, when the fact is, that it was himself who permitted Garnett to escape on the very road that he had agreed with Morris to guard! Morris had 3,500 troops, and McClellan had over 8,000, which he never brought into action, and which he held all day in sound of the battle of Rich Mountain and never attempted to reinforce our army. He knows and feels that Morris is far his superior, and, prompted by the unworthiest of all motives—envy—he, until now, prevented his services being recognized.

Gen. Morris himself never asked an appointment; but Gov. Morton and every member of Congress from Indiana united in urging his appointment. The country has lost—not Morris. Had he been in command of the army of the Potomac, it would not have been kept there near eight months watching an inferior force, whose principal fortifications were defended by wooden guns, and then to allow them to escape three days before he knew it. In any other country than ours a commanding general guilty of such imbecility would have been court martialed; but here we sing peans of glory in his praise. Wonderful strategy! For more than a year McClellan has been at the head of the most magnificent army in the world, and nothing but disease, disgrace and death has been the result. He has cost this government hundreds of millions of money and the lives of tens of thousands of our best men, whose blood has been shed in vain. But Maj. Key unlocks the door that has hidden from a patriotic people the secret cause of these awful disasters and those heart-sickening delays. It is not the "game" on the part of the generals who have conducted the war to win decided victories or crush out the rebellion by military means, least slavery may be extinguished in the process. "Let the Union slide," if slavery can't be saved, is their purpose. But enough, I thought it would be well that you should know the facts about the treatment of Morris, which you can use if you see proper, and be confident of their correctness.

Yours, truly, ***

Dick Merrick.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* revives the following pleasant reminiscence of the patriot Dick Merrick:

I see the Chicago *Times* is publishing the speech of "My Maryland" Dick Merrick of Chicago, as that of a loyal man. I wonder if Richard has forgotten the speech he made here in the State House some months since, when he threatened that the streets of Chicago should run red with Northern blood, should an attempt be made to coerce the South? A very loyal speech, forsooth. Dick is a very gentlemanly, well-bred man—a little too much of the spread-eagle about him, perhaps. He would make a very fair secretary of legation from the new Confederacy to Paris, and keep the run of both ladies' and gentlemen's fashions for his friends and the public generally. But when it comes to making the people of Chicago believe he is a loyal man it is a horse of another color. That can't be "hove to," no, how, Richard, even though you get Frank Sherman to help you."

What is Thought of the Submissionist Projects in England.

The English journals discuss with various leanings, but with a single interpretation, the plans and intentions of the Democratic leaders in placing themselves once more before the people for their votes. It is plain that the movement of Seymour, Fernando Wood and Ben. Wood, in New York, of F. W. Hughes in Pennsylvania, Vallandigham and Cox in Ohio, Allen and Sherman in Illinois, and their fellows elsewhere, is interpreted in London as it is in Richmond, as intended to encourage and help the rebels, and perhaps to place the whole nation at their mercy, dishonoring our soldiers and giving victory to Davis and the rebels. The London *Spectator* says:

"What can we hope from a party that puts forward such resolutions as these at such a time as the present—or indeed from the people among whom that party is regaining the ascendant, if that be really the case? They lay down principles which, if they are not akin to those of the rebels, differ from them only in being more petty and more contemptible, without being a whit nobler—that contain the seminal principle of secession without the vitality of purpose that renders secession strong. The Democrats, indeed, take care to adore (mystically) the word Union but strive with all their might to undermine unity of purpose, which can alone give that word a meaning.

If these Democrats are really to recover ascendency in the North for such no-principles as these; if the war is to be intrusted to the hands of men whose sole idea it is to war against a plural or dual number of American flags of foreign departments—who care for the unity of the body of the northern continent, but are passionately opposed to any invention, even of a soul, lest the individual members should be brought into subjection—who are, in fact, merely possessed with a passion for arithmetical simplicity—who wish to prevent any body or party from pirating the American counterfeit of a nation, but are far more heartily opposed to any life and soul in the nation than the South itself, who would gladly put an evil soul into it—then they deserve nothing but contempt, for they are fighting for a phantom and worse than a phantom, precisely what Mr. Disraeli called an "organized hypocrisy."

The South has adopted a standard, a principle, a distinct vital spirit. The Northern Democrats see, and instead of meeting it by a counter principle, by encouraging every movement which will give them one heart and one purpose, they solemnly proclaim the tremendous importance of not taking issue with the South thereupon, of reserving to themselves the right to keep the rancorous Southern leaven among them as long and as strong as they may choose; they reiterate their general sympathy with the principle of caste on which the South is now rallying its forces—and assert their solemn determination never to pay a penny to relieve the border States of the difficulty, and never to receive a colored laborer from the South or from the border States into their community.

And yet they cry out for the Union. As if a Union could exist without a nation—and as if a nation could exist without a vestige of national nobility. Why, the southern leaders can at least undergo great sacrifices for the common (though evil) cause, and are better than such politicians as these, who care nothing for drawing close the tie between the Northern States, nothing for helping friends, less than nothing for encouraging the spirit of unity, but are absorbed in their horror at the thought of losing by competition with negro laborers, and losing doubly by taxes to compensate the masters of those laborers for their slaves. We would rather follow Mr. Jefferson Davis than the Democrats of the North. He at least sins lustily, like a chief who would reign in hell. They are for a weak and paltering policy—for a war which would represent nothing but a wicked and overgrown jealousy, and a constitution that anxiously guards against the possibility of expressing a national faith."

The *Saturday Review* says:

The Democrats have devised a still more singular mode of expressing their opinions in the superlative or transcendental form which belong to American habits and tastes. Concurring with their opponents in their estimates of Mr. Lincoln's qualifications, and affecting to confide him in devotion to the Union, the self-styled conservatives are beginning to suggest that Jefferson Davis might, after all, be the fittest president of the reunited States. It is an ingenious device to treat the war between two hostile communities as a domestic struggle for political supremacy. If the confederates would only humor the agreeable fiction, the Democrats might claim the victories of Lee and Jackson as triumphs of their own. The fortune of war would merely have reversed the vote which placed a Republican president in office, and the adoption of the amended confederate constitution would be only a constitutional reform.

What Secession Means.

The Louisville *Courier*, once the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of Kentucky, removed to Bowling Green, and afterwards further south. It was at Nashville it put forth the following philosophy of the rebellion, which we commend to the earnest attention of northern people. It the Union is reconstructed on the plan advocated by Dick Richardson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, and the secession *Times*, the "Norman Cavalier" will again rule the "Saxon Yankee." But read and inwardly digest:

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of the Yankees, and the slavery question is merely a pretext, not the cause, of the war. The true irrepressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two races engaged.

The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. Thus was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickinson doughfaces were to be bought, and Cochrane cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirelings placed one of their own spawn over us, political connection became unendurable, and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the "slave oligarchs," governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the constitution, for seventy years molded the policy of the government, and placed our own men, or "northern men with southern principles," in power.

On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insane holiday freak will not last long, however, for, dastards in fight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke, as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian "chattels."

AN EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Major General Banks to have Command—Major General McClernand to Co-operate on the Mississippi.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

The departure of Major General Banks for New York, on Monday afternoon, there to open his headquarters, and to organize the great expedition about to be set on foot under his command, marks one of the most important epochs of this war. Various conjectures, near and wide of the truth, will, of course, be hazarded as to the design and destination of this important expedition. Information derived from various sources and inferences from sundry facts induce me to believe that the following will be found, substantially, the aim and purpose of this new movement. The attention of the government of the United States has, for a long time been earnestly directed toward Texas, and the importance of extended military operations to restore the federal authority in that State has been strongly and persistently urged by several delegations of loyal Texans, under the solemn assurance that a large portion of the people of Texas are only waiting for an opportunity to return to their allegiance, and establish within their boundaries, one or more free States, thus putting under progressive control and civilized cultivation the entire empire which declared its independence of Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and was sealed to the United States in 1844. To accomplish this vast design will undoubtedly be the object of the expedition under Gen. Banks. Only two weeks ago, an expedition also looking toward Texas, after first clearing the Mississippi of rebel obstructions, was entrusted to Maj Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois, who is now in the Western States earnestly engaged in its organization. The concurrent movement on the seaboard, headed by Gen. Banks, and looking to the same object, after having been long and favorably considered by the military authorities, has now been formally decided upon. Texas wrested from the rebels, and a loyal government organized at its capital and throughout the State will be an immense gain to the Republic, and a fatal blow to the rebellion. The commercial and political results of the reconquest of Texas will surpass in importance any and everything heretofore attempted in this war. The choice of the commanders of this movement is for many reasons a happy one. General Banks and General McClernand are both volunteer officers who have already greatly distinguished themselves by gallant service. In the Northern and Eastern States, General Banks enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people, while Gen. McClernand has inspired the whole West with enthusiastic faith in his courage, untiring energy and military skill. The people of the United States will also be glad to know that is is designed by the government to clothe these two commanders with the largest discretionary power. They have entered upon their task, therefore, with the full confidence of the administration, and will be supported by the whole influence of the civil and military authorities; and should the aims and results of these conjoined expeditions prove to be what I have foreshadowed, then every patriotic heart will give utterance to a prayer that God may speed them triumphantly on their way.

Great Exports.

The New York *Times* of the 30th ult., says:

The export clearances of the week, exclusive of specie, exceeded $5,000,000 in value. For the fortnight, the values are over $10,000,000. Nothing like this result in our export trade has ever before been known at the port of New York. The present weekly returns is made up almost exclusively of the agricultural produce of the great middle and northwestern States. The cotton of the South included, is only 1,431 bales, as against 3,224 bales the previous week.

The Financial Policy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. Chase has at length determined upon the policy to be pursued in regard to the matter which has created so much excitement among financiers during the past month. Declining to be guided by the advice of bankers whose views were obviously interested, he has resolved to issue no new loan, and to make no new appeal to the banks and bankers. But he has taken measures for the organization of a system for the encouragement of of conversions which, it is hoped, will lead to a large increase in the amount of currency daily deposited with the sub-treasurers for conversion. An allowance of one-eighth of one per cent. will be made to bankers and brokers on amounts so deposited through their agency, and appeals will be made to the public of the Northern States, through the newspapers and the local banks of each county and town. By these means it is expected that conversions may be swelled to at least $1,000,000 per day. The enormous expenditures of the government are creating a new class of rich men, who are in search of good investments, and who can afford and ought to place at least a portion of their means in the 5-20 bonds. No other investment in the country presents such advantages as this. In the first place the interest is payable in gold. And secondly, the bonds are in fact a first mortgage bond on the whole property of the people of the United States. No railroad can pay interest on its debt, or dividend on its stock until it has contributed its proportion toward the payment of the interest of the public debt in the shape of taxes. No real estate can pay a dollar to its owner till it has contributed its share. No business, however safe, can yield a cent of profit until the government has received its proportion toward the payment of interest on these 5-20 bonds. They are secured, as we say, by a first mortgage on every piece of property and upon every trade and enterprise in the country. Under these circumstances it is not a little strange that they should drag at par, while railway bonds are in request at 110@115. So far as we can judge, just two things are wanting to secure active conversions of currency. In the first place, we should have victories in the field. Effective, decisive victories would do more for conversions than all the systems and all the canvassing in the world. They would satisfy the most cautious lender and investor that United States Bonds at par were the safest investments he could find; and, secondly, the sixes of 1881 should not be allowed to drag at 104@103½. At these rates it is cheaper to buy these sixes than to convert currency into five twenties.

Heavy Forgeries—Escape of the Forger.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

A series of the heaviest forgeries that have occurred in the northern part of Pennsylvania for many years, were recently perpetrated at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Lock Haven, in Clinton county, and at Bellefonte, Centre county, and were so skillfully performed that up to this time no clue whatever has been discovered of the criminal.

It appears that about the 6th of the present month a well dressed and gentlemanly looking man presented himself at the counter of the Jersey Shore Bank, and represented himself to be L. O. King, of the firm of Seth L. King & Sons, of 388 Broadway, New York, and 364 Lake street, Chicago, dealers in furs, skins, &c., stating that in consequence of the Indian troubles in the West this description of merchandise had greatly enhanced in price, and he had come up into that portion of Pennsylvania to see if he could not purchase there. He seemed to be perfectly posted in the trade, and wound up by presenting a draft of the State Bank of Indiana for $3,400 on the Park Bank of New York, which was cashed. He then went to Lock Haven, and telling an equally plausible story there, succeeded in "doing" the bank located there out of $3,000. He appeared to be in no hurry whatever, but in a day or two after took the stage for Bellefonte. At this last point he presented to Humes, McAllister, Hale & Co., private bankers, a similar draft for $1,100; also one to W. F. Reynolds & Co., for $000, both of which were cashed.

More of the Quinine Captures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1862.

Two ladies belonging to the first families of Virginia. Mrs. Turner, who is hard upon seventy years of age, and Miss Buckner, a tall and comely person, not long out of her teens, were arrested to-day as they were journeying toward their home at St. Bernard, near Salem, Fauquier county, in company with a gentleman known under the surprising name of Buck Baily.

They were formidably armed with protections and passes from major generals and provost marshals, and with a certificate of loyalty as strong as words could make it from a cabinet minister. Notwithstanding these, certain shrewd persons in the employ of the war department had their suspicions aroused, and followed the two heavily-loaded wagon in which, as their permit allowed, they were taking "a few articles for the use of the family."

Further investigation disclosed the fact that a part of the cargo consisted of letters from rebels here to rebels there. The young lady wore a huge bustle, describable by the profane as double-decked, in which 300 ounces of quinine were packed—the travelers having purchased not less than $650 worth of this article so handy to have in the family.

Miss Buckner and the Buck Bailey, who is supposed to be a spy, are in the old capitol prison. The old lady, in consideration of her age, is lodged more comfortably. As a specimen of the correspondence which these F. F. V.s carried on their persons, we extract the following memorandum of a visit to "Southern friends" in New York, from a letter to Mrs. Peyton of Gordonsville:

—Sister, who returned from New York last week, found that our cause has more friends there than she had imagined. The feeling against the government is very strong, so much so that they expect to have bloodshed in their streets before Christmas.

[The account of this matter in the dispatch of the New York *Times* says that this party of rebels were traveling with a forged pass from the war office.]

Origin of Petroleum.

At the late meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, England, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt made a communication on the "origin and mode of occurrence of the petroleum of North America." He said it was supposed that these oils had something to do with coal, and they were therefore called "coal oils," but the rocks from which they came were far below any coal-bearing strata. He believed that they were formed in the particular beds in which they were found, and not by heat, but by some slow and peculiar decomposition of organic or vegetable matter, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, or earth's crust.

Professor Ansted said this was a very important subject for investigation, as these oil-producing rocks extended over a larger tract of country than Europe, namely: Canada, to the Mississippi. These rocks yield an enormous quantity of oil, but it was found that the supply from a spring gradually diminished, and he believed it would ultimately be exhausted, and be followed probably by water. He did not think that Dr. Hunt had cleared up the question as to the origin of petroleum.

Professor Harkness, F. R. S., said that near Liverpool there was a large deposit of peat lying under sands, which was being gradually converted into petroleum. The oil floated on the surface, and becoming consolidated, formed a kind of pitch.

The Rebel Ordnance Department in Knoxville, Tenn.

The Knoxville correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, under date of the 25th ult, says of the ordnance department in Knoxville:

I visited yesterday the foundry armory, magazines, workshops and warehouses of the ordnance department here, and was astonished to find them so extensive. This department is one of the most important in the service, and requires great military knowledge and experience in its administration. The department at this post has fitted out thousands of men with all its different departments, and has been conducted with the greatest ability by thief of ordnance, Major S. H Reynolds, who, in the discharge of his arduous duties, has won universal esteem and popularity.

I learn that the president has submitted to Congress the question of extending the time in East Tennessee for volunteering, as well as allowing regiments to be formed and received, instead of sending the volunteers to fill up other regiments, as is done in the case of conscripts.

☞ At a banquet, just given at Tronisoe, in Norway, a dish of fresh beef was served which had been found last summer in some tin cases buried at Spitsbergen. According to indisputable indications these cases were placed there by the Parry expedition in 1820. The meat was perfectly fresh and had not contracted any bad smell.

☞ Squirrels swarm in the woods of Western Virginia, and come down in droves on the cornfields. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says in numerical strength they may be likened unto the frogs of Egypt.

The National Danger.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 1, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If we can discern the signs of the times, two great evils are to be overthrown in these our national troubles: *slavery and party spirit*; each being exposed and unmasked in all native hideousness in the house of its friends. For slavery the secesh and for party, their sympathizers, the modern Democrats, whose effort and wickedness almost surpass belief. Think of it, that in this land and age a handful of slaveholders South and party hacks North should undertake what they have attempted—to blot out the United States and all semblance of *free* institutions here! What Northern man or woman two short years ago could begin to conceive the possibility of what has since happened—had even one from the dead foretold the truth? Even so now let us know that these horrible experiences are but the beginning of sorrows if the great cause and curse and root of all, *slavery* be not removed.

People of Illinois look to it *to-day* and support the Administration, and Union, and Liberty! F. K. P.

The Case of Colonel Miles.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1st, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I think it proper to have you publish in your paper, (if you will,) concerning Colonel Miles, I being an officer on his staff. Colonel Miles was intoxicated during the fight at Harper's Ferry, and perhaps would have done better had it not been for liquor. Our troops fought bravely during the fight. Colonel Miles was wounded in the leg and surrendered. He sold his troops to the rebels for $14,000 and then said he was obliged to surrender. He conducted himself very improperly during the fight, discouraging his men and let the enemy completely surround them and then surrendered. I am a soldier and did my duty as a soldier. I therefore, came to the conclusion that it was none too good for Col. Miles.

Yours truly, JAMES BARRINGTON.

Letter from Gen. Mitchel to Mr Chase—His Experience with the Negroes.

Under date of Oct. 13, Gen. Mitchel writes a letter to Secretary Chase, from which we quote:

"Yesterday, which was Sunday, a little church built for the negroes, was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God. By invitation of Abraham, the black preacher, I was present, and addressed the congregation. I have spoken to the *elite* of Boston, the solid and the scientific, and the literary men of that learned city; I have spoken to the fashionable crowds of New York, in the Academy of Music; I have spoken to the rich and proud citizens of New Orleans; I have spoken to multitudes in almost every State in the Union, but I do not think I ever addressed any audience whose presence touched me more deeply than the sable multitude, to whom I endeavored to utter words of encouragement and hope yesterday. And, my dear governor, they are encouraged, and they do hope; and I feel that it is possible to convert the officers and soldiers from their unjust and ungenerous prejudices, and to make them the firm, fast, sympathising friends of these unfortunate blacks. Already I find a very great change, and some of my thinking officers, who were most gloomy and despondent when I first arrived, are now full of cheerful hope.

Your letters have inspired me with great hope, and everything in the future looks bright and cheerful. My letter to the secretary of war, with reference to money for payment of the troops, has been promptly answered by a remittance of $750,000, and this alone has spread throughout our camps a feeling of the highest gratification.

I read the news from the North, and ponder over it with the deepest interest. I can not but believe that the great heart of this nation will respond to the president's proclamation. So far as I know, it has been received here with the highest satisfaction, both by the army and the navy. Give us but the means, and we will show them that it is no *brutum fulmen*, but a thunderbolt, that will carry overthrow and destruction through the dark dominions of slavery."

General Notices.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS, For One Shilling Each! 250 PIECES LINEN BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, For One Shilling a Yard. 100 Pieces Linen Huckaback FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD. 500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS From Three to Six Shillings. GREAT BARGAINS. ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES. LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS. Brown and Bleached DAMASK CLOTHS, All sizes. We bought OVER $20,000 WORTH Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES. NOW IN STORE The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold For Nett Cash Only, At extremely low prices. NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY. W. M. ROSS & Co., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

$5,000 Challenge. NEW FURNACE. BEECHER'S AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACE COMBINED, (patented August 7th, 1861,) for burning ANTHRACITE OR BITUMINOUS COAL. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their customers with two sizes of their NEW FURNACES. All those in want of Furnaces for heating Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches or Public Buildings, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our Furnaces are the most durable and economical in use, and are bound to supersede all other Furnaces in market. References given if required. The subscribers challenge the world to produce a Furnace for heating buildings that will supersede the BEECHER FURNACE. BEECHER & PARKER, 280 Madison street.

GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & Co. 75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES, At Wholesale, EMBRACING SUGARS, FISH, TEAS, TOBACCO, COFFEES, RICE, SYRUPS, SPICES, MOLASSES, SOAPS, DRIED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SALT, PORK, CANDLES, &c., 1,000 Sacks T. I. Salt, on dock. 1,000 sacks T. I. Salt, to arrive. 300 bbls. Heavy Mess Pork, 400 boxes Star Candles, 6s, 300 boxes Palm Soap, 2 pound bars, 200 boxes Olive Soap, 1 and 2 pound bars. For sale by PRYOR & SANFORD, No. 71 Lasalle street.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO. The interest on Depot Bonds, due in Nov. will be paid On Presentation of Coupons To S. J. Glover, Cashier, OFFICE NEAR MADISON ST. BRIDGE, CHICAGO. J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1 1862.

DUFFIELD & HILTON, (Late of Louisville, Ky.) PORK AND BEEF PACKERS. New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated Hams and English Meats. CHAS. DUFFIELD. JNO. C. HILTON.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, AT Port Stanley, Canada West. Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding room, and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. The premises and machinery, &c., are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER, London, Canada West.

PERSONAL.—M'lle La Rue, formerly ladies' maid to ladies of rank in Paris, has a secret known only to persons of her profession, by which the muddiest, most pimpled skin may be made to rival the lily in purity and clearness. It is no APPLICATION to ruin the skin after a few months use, but an art which produces the fair complexions of your foreign ladies. She has also an infallible receipt for darkening and increasing the growth of the hair; also for the removal of moth. The terms for $1, or 50 cents separately. Sent by return mail. Address MARIE LA RUE, Auburn, N. Y. All warranted or money refunded.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, makes surveys and subdivisions of land, locates buildings, adjusts disputed boundaries, prepares estimates of earth work, &c. Office with Rees & Slocum, No. 59 Dearborn street.

N. B.—COUNTERFEITERS DETECTED.—A sure and infallible method of detecting Counterfeit Notes and Photographic imitations, and other Spurious Currency. [illegible] Address RICE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SECESH PLAYED OUT.—$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass. [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients. [illegible] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

KING & SAWYER, 235 LAKE STREET, Chicago, Are constantly receiving from their Tannery [illegible] SOLE LEATHER, which they are selling at New York City prices.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET. WHOLESALE BUYERS Will find in our store a large stock of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps, SKIRTS AND CORSETS, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffling, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of NOTIONS. Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS!! Of every style, of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, Just received at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 LAKE STREET. BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, BELT RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, A large stock of Fresh Goods, JUST OPENED AT STRYKER & CO'S. "LUPINS" FRENCH MERINOES, Ottoman Velours and Repts, A fine stock of new styles DRESS GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. MODE CHECK CASSIMERES, For Boys' Wear, Heavy Meltons and Double Milled Cassimeres, Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Now opening at STRYKER & CO'S. ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, Wool Hoods, Nubias and Sontags, ALL FRESH GOODS. Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the new "ZOUAVE SACQUE." Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls, NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S, No. 141 LAKE STREET.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862. STAPLE AND FANCY, FOR THE FALL TRADE. HARMON, GALE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE) 53 Lake Street, Chicago. We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods, DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY, And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase. HARMON, GALE & CO.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c. 25, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25. We have now in store the largest stock in our line that has ever been brought to this market, purchased of manufacturers for cash, before the recent advance on materials and labor, which enables us to offer goods as low if not lower than any house East or West. [illegible] Our stock is adapted to the wants of all dealers in the Northwest, and is not surpassed in extent, variety, quality or cheapness by any to be found in any market. [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862. MARTIN & BROS., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 44 Lake Street, Chicago. We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

WM. D. HARRIS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, 87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO Keeps a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs, —ALSO— Soap Makers' Stock, Match Makers' Stock, Tanner's Stock. At lowest market price.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, (Corner of Wabash avenue.) We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed. Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, An unequalled assortment. WORSTED GOODS, The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers. DRESS GOODS, Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap. Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting. COTTON YARN. [illegible] CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Wholesale Ho[uses].

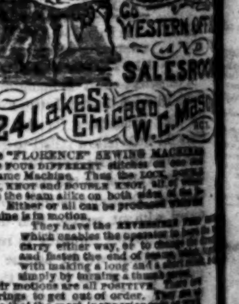
CLOAKS & CLO[AKS] 153 and 155 Lake [St.] CLOAKS IN ST[ORE] AND MADE TO ORD[ER] AND CLOAKING MAT[ERIALS] IN LARGE VAR[IETY] ALSO, Reps and Ottoman Dr[ess] A SPLENDID LINE OF [illegible] W. R. WOOD [illegible]

CLOTHI[NG] AT WHOLESAL[E] We have the largest and b[est] sorted stock of READY-MA[DE] CLOTHING To be found in the West, [illegible] very Low Prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING G[OODS] Wool Overshirts, [illegible] Huntington, Wadsworth [illegible] 34 & 36 LAKE STREET. N.B.—We are daily in receipt of new styles of Clothing from our manufactory [illegible]

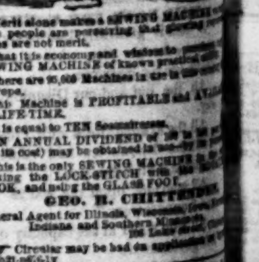
WHOLESALE CLOTHIN[G] YOUNG, BROS. & C[O.] No. 135 MAIN STRE[ET] SAINT LOUIS, MO. We have received an immense stock of [illegible] and grades of MEN'S AND BOY[S'] Fall and Win[ter] CLOTHING To which we invite the attention of [illegible] Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. We manufactured our Clothing before the awful advance in the goods and are enabled to offer bargains to all buyers. N. B.—All orders will receive careful [illegible] YOUNG, BROS. & CO.

CLOTH HOUSE FIELD, BENEDICT & [CO.] 34 & 36 Lake Street, Have now in store the largest stock [illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest[ings] SATINETTS, Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons, And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR [illegible] OFFICERS' UNIFORM[S] Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, [illegible]

Sewing Machines.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. The LOCK, KNOT, DOUBLE LOCK, and DOUBLE KNOT, [illegible] Machine is in motion. [illegible] Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. [illegible] They are the FASTEST SEWING [MACHINE IN THE] WORLD [illegible] Agents wanted throughout [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE [illegible] SEWING MACHINE of known practical [illegible] There are 90,000 Machines in use in this [illegible] Europe. The Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible] (on its cost) may be obtained [illegible] This is the only SEWING MACHINE making the LOCK-STITCH with the [illegible] HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. B. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible] Indiana and Southern Michigan, [illegible] ☞ Circular may be had on application [illegible]

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machin[e] (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED [illegible]) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., [illegible] HOWE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Improved Howe Sewing Ma[chine] [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

IRON, STEEL, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts, WOOD MATERIALS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE[S] For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at 195 LAKE STREET, And examine the above, which we warrant [illegible]

Leather & Shoe Findings.

REMOVAL. HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have removed to Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS [illegible] Sadlery Hardware —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER, All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be undersold. Agents for Howry's Springs and Axles, Crocket's Varnishes. Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers. F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

Educational.

KENOSHA WATER CURE. A FIRST CLASS SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT. Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago. [illegible] Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 28, 1862.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. [illegible] Dr. J. B. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, [illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., [illegible] D. S. COVERT, President, [illegible]

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the eighteenth day thereof. ROBERT WALLACE, Executor. Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof. CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. N. HOLDEN, Administrators. Chicago, Oct. 15th, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Robert Scovil vs. Hiram Spalding. [illegible] E. S. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery Cook County. Chicago, October 16th, 1862.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of GEORGE S. DAVIS & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GEO. S. DAVIS & CO. [illegible] JAMES MORGAN [illegible] Chicago, October 1, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] A. S. CHADBOURNE, GEO. F. WETHERBEE. Chicago, October 1st 1862. The business will be continued under the name and style of Geo. F. Wetherbee & Co. [illegible]

Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. All owners or occupants of buildings which [illegible] By order of the Board of Public Works. [illegible]

War Claims.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE [illegible] ISAAC R. HITT & CO. [illegible]

WAR CLAIM OFFICE [illegible] LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law [illegible]

...STREET.
...STEDS,
...NS.
...Lake Street.
...SKIRTS!!
...Manufacture,
CO'S,
...REET.
...CO'S.
...MERINOES,
...d Repts,
...ODS,
CO'S.
...LOVES,
...nd Sontags,
...OQUE."
...ER & CO'S,
...S, 1862.
...NCY,
TRADE.
...& CO.,
Chicago.
...ED GOODS,
...SKIRTS,
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...1862.
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Wholesale Clothing.

CLOAKS & CLO...

153 and 155 Lake Street.

CLOAKS IN ST...

AND

MADE TO ORDER

AND

CLOAKING MATERIAL

IN LARGE VARIETY.

ALSO,

Reps and Ottoman Dress Goods.

A SPLENDID LINE OF THEM.

W. R. WOOD & ...

CLOTHING

AT WHOLESALE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, ... alls, &c., &c.

Huntington, Wadsworth & ...

34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

—N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in Boston.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING

YOUNG, BROS. & CO.,

No. 135 MAIN STREET,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

We have received an immense stock of all styles and grades of

MEN'S AND BOYS' Fall and Winter CLOTHING

To which we invite the attention of Merchants of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

We manufactured our Clothing before the awful advance in the price of goods and are enabled to offer great bargains to all buyers.

N. B.—All orders will receive careful attention.

YOUNG, BROS. & CO., 135 Main street, St. Louis.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Have now in store the largest stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, SATINETTS,

Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,

And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever offered in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds of

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS,

Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Western Office and Salesroom, 124 Lake St., Chicago. W. C. Mason, Agt.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either of all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, without stopping the Machine...

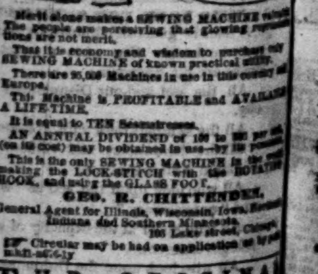
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease...

They are "THE FASTEST SEWED IN THE WORLD," making five stitches to each revolution. ... the wonder of all, because of its combination of ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box ...

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.



WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That this economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 80,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFETIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 105 Lake street, Chicago.

Circular may be had on application or by post.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines

(INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.)

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

...

Improved Howe Sewing Machines

...

Hardware, &c.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company.

...STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM SIRUP EVAPORATORS,

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

The Copper or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

and Machinery of all descriptions.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IRON, STEEL,

Heavy Hardware.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS.

Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts.

WOOD MATERIALS,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Thimble Skeins and Boxes.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE.

For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at

193 LAKE STREET,

And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. ... SEAVEY & CO.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.

Have removed to

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,

Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of

Sadlery Hardware,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing

SPRINGS and AXLES,

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also a large assortment of

Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and

HARNESS LEATHER

All of which will be offered at

Prices that will not be undersold.

Agents for

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.

Dole's Hub Boring Machine and Hollow Augers.

F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

Educational.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.

A FIRST CLASS SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.

The Institution offers the greatest inducements to the sick and afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and skillful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from diseases contracted in malarious districts, are advised to come to us at once, and thereby save time ... For further particulars, address or apply to WILLIAM T. REED, M. D., or Mrs. A. H. REED, ... PENNOYER, Proprietor, Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 20, 1862.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place of resort near the city. Under the management of an experienced physician, who has had 12 years experience in the Water Cure of ... Address for circulars, Dr. J. R. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, Box ...

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi river, will open its next year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with ... Collegiate Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers ... D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the ... day thereof.

ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.

Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862.

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the 15th day thereof.

CATHARINE STURTEVANT, C. N. HOLDEN, Administrators.

Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. Robert Scovil vs. Hiram ... Public notice is hereby given that I, E. S. Williams, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the twentieth day of November next, at ... o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following premises described in the decree in said cause ... township thirty-nine (39) north range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

E. S. WILLIAMS, Master in Chancery Cook County.

Chicago, October 16th, 1862.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of ... DAVIS & CO. ...

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ... is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... MORGAN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... J. CHADBOURNE, GEO. F. WETHERBE.

...

Chicago Water Works.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS— ...

...

OFFICE OF ...

...

OFFICE OF ...

...

Banking and Exchange.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO.

No. 8 Clark Street, 3 Doors above South Water.

This Institution will receive for saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and Individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,

No. 6 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

R. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.

ROBT C. WRIGHT. J. A. TYRRELL.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

None but first-class real estate securities taken.

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE, Agent.

36 CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill.,

Dealer in

Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.

The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday.

INCORPORATED 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

President—A. H. FLEETWOOD,

Vice Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN, Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.

Vice Pres't—P. R. WESTFALL, Cashier—SIDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

J. C. Fargo,	J. M. Rountree,	N. Lewis,
J. R. Jones,	T. S. Phillips,	S. S. Hayes,
Hon. Brewer,	Rev. D. Dunne, V.G.,	C. S. Dole,
E. H. Williams,	J. G. Gindele,	A. W. Mack,
E. Hempstead,	G. H. Leitch,	A. H. Burley,
H. N. Bishop, D.D.,	D. M. Cage,	W. B. Slater,
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GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

Loan and Discount Office,

No. 43 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago Ill.

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No. 46 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Particular attention given to Collections.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

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BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago.

Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

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THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points. Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL............$500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, in trust for terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	E. H. Hadduck,
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F. B. Cooley,	C. H. McCormick,	T. Gilbert,
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DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 18th day of May, A. D. 1862.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS, No. 51 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular ballads:

Love Bewitched am I of Jennie; by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and Music)....25 cts.

Katy over the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and Music)....25 cts.

The Old Town Pump; Words by Alf. Burnett, Music by C. L. Ward....25 cts.

Song of the Union Troops or Cheer Boys, Cheer....25 cts.

Minnie Clyde, Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby....25 cts.

Why Do I Love Thee; by Charles L. Ward....25 cts.

P. S.—The above or any will be sent free of postage, on receipt of the retail prices.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of

GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, NEW YORK.

The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER.

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, I am prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

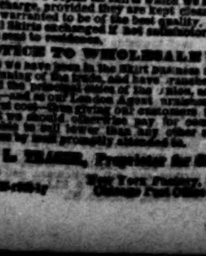
Post Office Box ...

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And Importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. ... South Clark street, opposite the Court House, and 126 North Clark, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets.

... Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and dyed to look as good as new. Full stock of ... bridal ... French Skirts constantly on hand, from ... Paris, children's ...

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all put into ...

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business ... L. KRAMER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 28 Bowery.

Chicago Post Office Box ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1862.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Rebel Official Reports of the Raid of Stuart's Cavalry.

GEN. LEE TO THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 18, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: In forwarding the report of Major General Stuart of his expedition into Pennsylvania, I take occasion to express to the department my sense of the boldness, judgment and prudence he displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendations of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guidance of an overruling Providence, is their success due. I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL LEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 8, 1862.

Major General J. E. B. Stuart, commanding cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: An expedition into Maryland with a detachment of cavalry, if it can be successfully executed, is at this time desirable. You will, therefore, form a detachment of from twelve to fifteen hundred well mounted men, suitable for such an expedition, and should the information from your scouts lead you to suppose that your movement can be concealed from bodies of the enemy that would be able to resist it, you are desired to cross the Potomac above Williamsport, leave Hagerstown and Greencastle on your right, and proceed to the rear of Chambersburg, and endeavor to destroy the railroad bridge over the branch of the Conococheague.

Any other damage that you can inflict upon the enemy or his means of transportation you will also execute. You are desired to gain all information of the position, force and probable intention of the enemy which you can, and in your progress into Pennsylvania you will take measures to inform yourself of the various routes that you may take on your way to Virginia.

To keep your movement secret it will be necessary for you to arrest all citizens that may give information to the enemy; and should you meet with citizens of Pennsylvania holding State or government offices, it will be desirable, if convenient, to bring them with you, that they may be used as hostages, or the means of exchange for our own citizens that have been carried off by the enemy. Such persons will, of course, be treated with all the respect and consideration that circumstances will admit.

Should it be in your power to supply yourself with horses, or other necessary articles on the list of legal capture, you are authorized to do so.

Having accomplished your errand you will rejoin this army as soon as practicable. Reliance is placed upon your skill and judgment in the successful execution of this plan and it is not intended or desired that you should jeopardize the safety of your command, or go farther than your good judgment and prudence may dictate.

Colonel Imboden has been desired to attract the attention of the enemy towards the Cumberland, so that the river between that point and where you may recross may be less guarded. You will, of course, keep out your scouts to give you information, and take every other precaution to secure the success and safety of the expedition.

Should you be led so far east as to make it better, in your opinion, to continue round the Potomac, you will have to cross the river in the vicinity of Leesburg.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE, General.

Official: R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.

STUART'S APPEAL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 9, 1862.

SOLDIERS—You are about to engage in an enterprise which, to insure success, imperatively demands at your hands coolness, decision and bravery—implicit obedience to orders, without question or cavil, and the strictest order and sobriety on the march and in bivouac.

The destination and extent of this expedition had better be kept to myself than known to you. Suffice it to say that, with the hearty co-operation of officers and men, I have not a doubt of its success—a success which will reflect credit in the highest degree upon your arms.

The order which are hereby published for your government are absolutely necessary and must be rigidly enforced.

J. E. B. STUART, Major General Commanding.

STUART'S REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY DIVISION, Oct. 9, 1862.

ORDER No. 13.—During the expedition into the enemy's country, on which this command is about to engage, brigade commanders will make arrangements for seizing horses, the property of citizens of the United States, and all other property subject to legal capture, provided that in no case will any species of property be taken except by authority given in person or in writing of or the commander of brigade, regiment, or captain of a company, in the absence of his superior officers. In all cases a simple receipt will be given, to the effect that the article is seized for the use of the Confederate States, giving place, date, and name of owners, in order to enable the individual to have recourse upon his government for damage.

Individual plunder for private use is positively forbidden, and every instance must be punished in the severest manner, for an army of plunder consummates its own destruction. The capture of anything will not give the captor any individual claim, and all horses and equipments will be kept to be apportioned upon the return of the expedition, through the entire division. Brigade commanders will arrange to have one-third of their respective commands engaged in leading horses, provided enough can be procured, each man linking so as to lead three horses; the led horses being habitually in the centre of the brigade, and the remaining two-thirds will keep, at all times, prepared for action.

The attack, when made, must be vigorous and overwhelming, giving the enemy no time to reconnoiter or consider anything, except his best means of flight. All persons found in transit must be detained, subject to the orders of the division provost marshal, to prevent information reaching the enemy. As a measure of justice to our many good citizens who, without crime, have been taken from their homes and kept by the enemy in prison, all public functionaries—such as magistrates, postmasters, sheriffs, &c.—will be seized as prisoners. They will be kindly treated and kept as hostages for our own. No straggling from the route of march or bivouac for the purpose of obtaining provisions, &c., will be permitted in any case, the commissaries and quartermasters being required to obtain and furnish all such supplies in bulk as may be necessary.

So much of this order as authorizes seizures of persons and property will not take effect until the command crosses the Pennsylvania line.

The utmost activity is enjoined upon the detachments procuring horses, and unceasing vigilance upon the entire command.

Major J. P. Hairston is hereby appointed division provost marshal. By command of

Major General J. E. B. STUART.

R. CHANNING PRICE, 1st Lieut. and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, October 14, 1862.

Colonel R. H. Chilton, A. A., General Army Northern Virginia.

COLONEL—I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Commanding General of the Army of Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brigadier General Hampton and Colonels W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darkesville at 12 m., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgeville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning (October 10) I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's, between Williamsport and Hancock, with some little opposition, capturing two or three pickets. We were here told by citizens that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, known as the National road. Here was a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me, towards Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. Cox, and were en route, via Cumberland, for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the commanding general. Striking directly across the national road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Pa., which point was reached about noon. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information that the notice the enemy had of my approach, and the proximity of his forces, would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned towards Chambersburg. I did not reach this point till after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brigadier General Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him military governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospitals were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut, and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily be brought away were destroyed, consisting of about 5,000 new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition; also a large assortment of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depot buildings of the railroad, and several trains of loaded cars were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg, as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course, I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly towards Gettysburg, but having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back towards Hagerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed towards Gettysburg, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road towards Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Col Rush (lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached at daylight Hyattstown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before that Stoneman had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point, avoided it by marching through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron (Irving's) of Lee's brigade, which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought Lee's sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid stride for White's Ford, to make my way across before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by about 200 infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance and placed in position on the Loudon side, another piece on the Maryland Height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and the behavior towards the inhabitants is worthy the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brig. Gen. Hampton, and Cols. Lee, Jones, Wickham and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance as to the distribution of the enemy's forces was communicated orally to the commanding general, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Captain B. S. White (C. S. cavalry), and to Mr. —— and Mr. ——, whose skilful guidance was of immense service to me. My staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I enclose a map of the expedition, drawn by Capt. W. W. Blackford, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders executed during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. B. STUART, Major General commanding cavalry.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29th, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 8th November, 1862, for

2,000 Cavalry Horses and 1,000 Artillery Horses.

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:

500 within ten (10) days from date of contract.
500 " twenty (20) " " " "
500 " thirty (30) " " " "
500 " forty (40) " " " "

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (greys,) good square trotters, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 202 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 364 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken and square trotters in harness.

(3.) 334 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, entirely sound, from 6 to 9 years old, small ... suitable for exchange in the two first named classes ... square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:

100 Horses of the first named, }
150 Horses of the 2nd named, } 300 Horses.
50 Horses of the 3rd named, }

Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes respectively, within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to, and rigidly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for the faithful performance of the contract. Forms of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses." Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned, personally or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Worsteds! Worsted Goods! Skirts! Corsets!!

The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods in the city, now on exhibition at

78 Lake Street.

Ladies are invited to call.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Just received per Steamer JURA,

9000 Dozen Pocket Knives,

300 Gross Table Cutlery,

500 Gross Spoons.

Which we shall open this day. JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., Western Knife Company, No. 20 Lake street.

DR. J. H. BIRD has resumed practice in Chicago.

Office—No. 13 Lasalle Street,

Old Custom House Building. Office hours 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO PACKERS.

RENDERING DONE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

By JAMES KEARSLEY, Archer Road, cor. of Main st. P. O. Box 1965.

C. J. WYETH,

MALT HOUSE,

Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	-	-	3,000 to 5,000
"	2	-	1,000 to 2,000
"	3	-	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY

CONDITION OF GRAIN,

And put the same in superior order for market.

Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & Co., Chicago and Lockport.

J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 180 and 182 Washington St.

N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

SALT! SALT! SALT!!

10,000 sacks Ground Alum, 5,000 sacks Turk's Island,

In lots to suit.

PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 197 South Water street.

LEMON GALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

NOTICE.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Vanica and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held in Jacksonville on the ninth day of December, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting articles of consolidation between the said Company and the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company. And at said meeting shall be appointed the first election for Directors of the consolidated Company will be held in Jacksonville on the tenth day of December, 1862.

W. G. GREENE, President.

JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of their charcoal Iron, direct from the Blast Furnace ... No. 8 Wells street.

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

Miscellaneous.

CUSTOM HOUSE PERMITS.

Notice to Shippers and Carriers.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that shipments of Merchandise destined for places in States the citizens declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or places occupied by the military forces of the United States, if not covered by Custom House permits issued before leaving this city, will, after the 1st day of November, be liable to detention of from 10 to 48 hours at Cairo, Quincy, Burlington, or other places, bordering the Mississippi River, in order that the required examinations may be made and the necessary permits be issued at such places.

The particular attention of shippers, and especially of persons sending goods BY EXPRESS, is called to this fact. Permits to transport goods directly through to the places of destination, can be obtained at the Custom House any day during the usual business hours.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry.

W. A. HAYWARD,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

No. 208 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SATIN VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, BREASTPINS, RINGS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC ... AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS, And everything in the jewelry line.

Any one wishing to see samples I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular, on the receipt of one dollar:

A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a

Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob Key, or a

Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a

Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an

Oval Engraved Bracelet, or a

California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a

Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve Buttons,

(Lady's or Gentleman's,) or a

Set of Studs and Buttons, or a

Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a

Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a

Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a

Neat Gold-plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a

California Diamond Cluster Pin,

with Chain attached, or a

Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a

Fine Gold Pen and Pencil.

All the above goods are sold at retail at from $2 to $5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular, can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.

LITTLE MONITOR

Is an important Invention for burning

COAL OR KEROSENE OIL AS A GAS AND WITHOUT A CHIMNEY.

It consists in attaching to any common fluid lamp tube or cylinder about ¾ inches in length by half an inch in diameter, made of perforated tin, connected by a very simple contrivance, so that it turns back for lighting, and regulates the flame. A steady stream of gas is emitted from the top of the perforated cone about two inches long which will bear as much wind and agitation as the street gas and far more than any light ever before attached to a HAND LAMP. The light is of the same brilliancy as that of the ordinary coal gas and emits no more odor or smoke when lighted.

It is well known that heretofore to produce without a chimney any considerable light from these oils, and without any unpleasant odor has baffled the inventive genius of the age. This burner can be at once regulated for a night lamp or sick chamber so as to burn twelve hours and not consume

HALF A TABLESPOONFUL OF OIL.

These, then, are its characteristics:

1. It gives three times the light of any other round tube wick lamp.
2. It will bear carrying round the house, up stairs and down, in the most rapid manner.
3. There are no chimneys broken as none are used.
4. It is all right, and no family will long be without one.

For sale or wholesale and retail by

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark street, Chicago.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 25th, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 19th day of November, 1862, for furnishing

(3,000) Three Thousand tons of first-class Timothy Hay, well pressed, and delivered in good sound Barges or Boats, each boat load to be accompanied by the affidavit of at least one reliable person stating the quantity of Hay contained therein.

(80,000) Eighty Thousand bushels of sound, merchantable Shelled Corn, (56 lbs. to the bushel,) put up in new gunny or other sacks ... stipulated in the contract or delivered in quantities ... the wants of the service may require.

(20,000) Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats (32 lbs. to the bushel), to be clean and sound, and delivered in a similar manner, and subject to the same conditions as Corn.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids made, and of increasing or diminishing the quantity of Hay, Oats and Corn one-third each. Bids must be made in duplicate, and the NAMES OF ALL THE PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSACTION must be given. If awarded to the bid, will be a guarantee signed by two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will perform the contract with approved surety for its performance if awarded to him. The delivery of the forage is suitable quantities must commence in ... the date of contract ... and to be completed ... The proposals ... parties are reliable, no bids will be acted upon ... Forms for making proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

G. A. PIERCE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

FINAL SALES OF

Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank, as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN,

On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862.

IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 8,000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in the various parts of the State of Illinois, and some city and town property, and several lots in Alton and St. George, (blocks ...) and ... of St. Louis.

Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One fourth of the purchase money must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par.

Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will be entitled to a pro rata ... and the holders of certificates should have them ...

URI MANLY, N. H. RIDGELY, JOHN CAMPBELL, } Trustees.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862.

ST LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 17, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding vouchers for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, signed D. Stevens, Agent, and for which payment is claimed by an order of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, of the 30th November, 1859, that the balance unpaid on such vouchers has been deposited in said Court, and that the same will be paid and distributed to claimants or their attorneys, upon presentation of the proper vouchers to the undersigned.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, Oct. 27, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 8th day of November next, for a lease of the GRAIN WAREHOUSE of this Company, from the 10th day of January next until Nov. 30th, 1863.

The building, machinery, etc., is in good working order. Any repairs or renewals are to be made by and at the expense of the lessee.

The rental to be paid monthly in advance.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals which are not satisfactory.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO RESIGN GUARDIANSHIP.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Rudolph Mugely, Guardian of Frederic Cure, Mary Cure, Peter Francis Cure, Barbara Cure and Rudolph Cure, will, at the November Term, A. D. 1862, of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1862, apply to be discharged from such Guardianship by said Court.

RUDOLPH MUGELY, Guardian, &c.

Chicago, October 18th, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the city of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER, M. L. SYKES, A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

Chicago, Oct. 18, 1862.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1862.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Chicago, October 24th, 1862.

CITY TAXES FOR 1862.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., October 7, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrant for the collection for the annual taxes for the city of Chicago for the municipal year 1862 is now in my hands for collection. All persons interested are requested to make payment thereof forthwith at my office, No. 14 Court House, or the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

... MEHRING, City Collector.

N. B.—Gentlemen having tax-books will please hand them in immediately for listing.

SALT.—1,000 Sacks

G. A. SALT,

To arrive this week, and for sale by BELLAMY, JACOBS & CO., 161 South Water street.

BUTTER AND LARD

We are still in want of

BUTTER, LARD AND TALLOW.

By shipping to us persons in the country will receive

VERY HIGHEST PRICES,

And receive immediate returns.

BATES, STONE & CO., 217 South Water street, Chicago.

SPECTACLES,

FIELDGLASSES, TELESCOPES,

OPERA GLASSES, POCKET COMPASSES,

STEREOSCOPES, &C. &C.

At the Lake street Optician's,

JAMES FOSTER Jr. & CO.,

133 Lake street.

GUNNY BAGS.

20,000

Two and a Half Bushel Gunny Bags on hand and for sale by

UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable brands and standard, Kentucky brands, in boxes, half and caddies; also, fine cut chewing in ... of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c.

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 72 South Water street.

Business Cards.

JAMESON & HIBBARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office 85 Clark street, corner of Randolph street.

JOHN A. JAMESON. B. N. HIBBARD.

H. N. HIBBARD Notary Public.

DR. WALTER HAY,

No. 85 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO.

OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of News and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Bonnet Boards, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,

Cordage, Twine,

CORN BASKETS

Broom Maker's Stock,

&C. &C. &C.

Ever Brought to this City.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 S. Water-st Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

HAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

Removal.

PEARSON & DANA

Have removed to

NO. 173 LAKE STREET,

Where they offer a prime stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.

120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by

JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,

12 South Wells street, Chicago.

Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the case or number.

Plantation Bitters.

S.-T.-1860-X.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD!

The Right Kind of Testimony!

READ AND PONDER.

The special correspondent of the New York Express, who was with the army during the campaign in Maryland, says of the recent battles:

* * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left—the closing up of the centre and final success—all excite bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips quiver—and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who now seek a son—or wife a husband—or sister a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even now the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known that the effects of gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at five in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was but very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in the most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, containing calisaya bark, winter green, lavender, anise, clove buds, orange peel, snake root, &c., preserved in St Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

New York, Jan. 18th, 1862.

Dr. ——, Agents of, etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness has been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that he had been unable to produce an hour's sleep in one patient for nearly two weeks, and he was sinking and crazy until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equalled Jefferson Davis in enterprise, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever knew. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed, in my text I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

This testimony, coming from a high source, was voluntary, and unsought for by Messrs. Drake & Co., and was given as an item of important news in the EVENING EXPRESS. Comment is unnecessary. No such encomium has ever been bestowed upon a medicine before, and thousands will attest that it is deserved.

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—Now in store the largest stock of Swords, Belts and Sashes in the Northwest. Also, all kinds of Revolvers, Haversacks, Shoulder Straps, Bugles, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Mess Chests for four and eight persons; the most compact and perfect Mess Chests ever made. Prices reduced; orders promptly filled. Address E. H. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., P. O. Box 868, Chicago, up stairs, over the United States Express office.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS,

Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 188 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

No. 120 LAKE STREET.

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS.

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 138 South Water-st., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW and BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,

SEAMLESS,

GROCERS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

GUNNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand.

Bags loaned to shippers.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Manufactory, 181 and 183 East Washington street.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied, and the best attention given.

J. & A. B. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

Is the largest and

Best Arranged Hotel

in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. ... LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

... Particular attention given to Country Orders.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete stocks of Lumber in the market; also, Dressed Flooring and Siding, Shingles, Lath, Posts, Doors, Sash, &c. ... Yard and Office South street, between Polk and Twelfth streets.

MEAD A. WILLIAMS.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

GO TO

PEUGEOT'S Great Variety Store,

At 108 Lake Street,

AND BUY

WORSTEDS

At 10 Cents per ounce, FULL WEIGHT.

GO TO

PEUGEOT'S Great Variety Store,

AND BUY

Two Large Skeins of Embroidery Silk for 5 Cents.

CROIS COTTON, at 3 cts. per skein.

SADDLER'S SILK, 2 skeins for 5 cents.

LINEN CORSET LACES, 2 for 5 cents.

COTTON CORSET LACES, 2 for 5 cents.

PURSE TWIST, 6 cts. per stick.

TIDY COTTON, 50 cts. per pound.

CROCHET COTTON, 7 cts. per ball.

SHETLAND WOOL, at $1.25 per pound.

LONG WHALEBONE, 5 cts. each.

SHORT WHALEBONE, 3 cts. each.

PERFORATED BOARD, ... cents.

EMBROIDERY CANVAS, at the rate of 25 cts. per yard.

EMBROIDERY LEATHER, at the rate of 50 cts. per yard.

WELTING CORD, at 4 cts. per ball.

STAY BINDING, 4 cts. per roll.

REMEMBER THE PLACE AND NUMBER.

PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,

108 Lake Street.

NEW WHOLESALE YANKEE NOTION HOUSE,

At No. 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.)

We are opening a large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS,

Drawers, Hoop Skirts,

COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, THREADS,

And Small Wares generally,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

City and Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock. Sutlers' goods in great variety.

JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Stock now in and very complete for the

FALL AND HOLIDAY TRADE,

All of which are of our own IMPORTATION, and will be sold low to

Cash and short time buyers.

The attention of

Sutlers and Yankee Notion Dealers

Is respectfully solicited.

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Commission Merchants.

BALLANTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.

ALBERT E. NEELY,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 209 South Water street, (corner of Franklin) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 176 South Water St., Chicago.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office and Warehouse No. 209 South Water street and No. 2 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Sorghum.

179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 124 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Liberal advances made on property consigned to PHARE & THORP, New York.

REFERENCES:

Parker, Cutting & Co., New York; Geo. S. Coe, Esq., ... Exchange Bank, N. Y.; ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

BOYNTON & DRAKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 Randolph street, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

Post Office Box 4368.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water street, New York.

REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Carnes, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; E. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Ogilvy & Mackenzie, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

J. AUBT. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

154½ South Water Street, Chicago.

Post Office Box 976.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.

Warehouse 61 and 63 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.

Warehouse, No. 221 South Water street.

WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKETT.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water st., opposite Board of Trade Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. A. L. UNDERWOOD.

NEW W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 621.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

138 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the purchase and sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS,

Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds,

DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.

217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago Illinois.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.

JOS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BURR.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stocks, &c. ... Commission. Cash advances made on consignments ... Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

F. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. ... South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by

Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.

ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to ... bushels Grain per trip.

25 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds.

FOR A COMMISSION.

MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 186 and 188 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 182 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. ...

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

219½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark Streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1896.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Carriage Makers.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.—We have on hand and are constantly making up from A No. 1 stock, and by experienced workmen, a variety of the latest and most approved styles of

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Phaetons, Road and Business Wagons, which we offer for sale at reasonable rates. Orders for any style of vehicle filled at short notice in a workmanlike manner. We invite the trade to an inspection of the style and quality of our work.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A Four Seated Family Rockaway,

Of good style, suitable for one or two horses, for sale at our factory,

Corner State and Twelfth streets.

H. & G. N. WILLETS.

Eye and Ear.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of

THE EYE AND EAR,

Successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, with the Bartholine Ear Inhaler, and Eye and Ear Fountain. ... Artificial Pupil ... Eyes ... Catarrh and ... diseases of the Throat ...

OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Post Office Box 2867.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 126 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge.

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

GEO. McKEAND,

46 CLARK STREET.

I would call attention to a large stock of

LONDON AND PARIS COATINGS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,

Which will be made up in the

LATEST STYLES!

I GUARANTEE THE MOST

Fashionable and Stylish Cut

In the city.

FURNISHING GOODS.

I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

UNIFORMS.

I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.

GEO. McKEAND,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

46 Clark Street,

NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

WYANT & POWERS,

DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 3 Tremont Block Dearborn Street,

Have just received a full stock of every variety of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,

And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.

Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

Liquors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed

Messrs, Hoyt, Peirce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & CO.

New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added,

... cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
... cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
... cases Bininger's genuine wines, pts and qts.
... cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, pts & qts.
... cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
... cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
... cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
... cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
... cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
... cases Blackberry Wine.
... cases Catawba Wine.
... baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne.
... cases Curacoa.
... doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
... doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
... doz. London Porter.
... casks French Brandy.
... bbls. Holland Gin (favorite brands).
... bbls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
... bbls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
... bbls. Pure Lawrenceburg Rye.
... bbls. Cherry Brandy.
... bbls. Jersey Apple Brandy.
... puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
... puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago.

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock.

Worsted Goods.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS WOOLEN GOODS,

Our stock of

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Capes, Scarfs, &c., Mens Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.

A splendid assortment of

Commenced Slippers and Cushions.

Corsets, Ruffling, Country Fulling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of

Woolen Hosiery and Yarns

Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS.

Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street........New York.

43 Lake street........Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co........Boston, Mass.

W. F. Colburn........Cincinnati, O.

Balmer & Weber........St. Louis, Mo.

James Bellak........Philadelphia.

A. Couse........Detroit, Mich.

Ph. P. Werlein........New Orleans.

A. & S. Nordheimer........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to furnish

Keg or Can Oysters

In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will convince. Office and Depot, 120 Dearborn street.

M. W. AMES.

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

For the Army.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.

$100 BOUNTY.

A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent regiment.

Pay from $13 to $21 per month.

Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.

One month's pay and $25 government bounty given to recruits upon joining the Regiment.

For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 156 South Clark street.

$2 will be paid to any person presenting an accepted recruit.

Groceries.

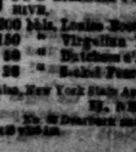
500 HALF CHESTS TEAS—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 72 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving on a for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 72 South Water street.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES!

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 Lake street, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE.

200 bbls. Louis Roche d'Jersey Pears,

150 " Virgalieu Pears,

50 " Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears,

30 " Seckel Pears, 300 bbl. Quinces.

Also, New York State Apples for the million.

H. NEWHALL & CO.,

No. 43 Dearborn and No. 91 Randolph street.

Tribune.
...DAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

...COUNTY REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
D. S. HAMMOND.
FOR CORONER,
DR. ERNST SCHMIDT.

TOWN NOMINATIONS.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Supervisor—Francis Zuzac.
Assistant Supervisor—S. E. Irvin.
Assessor—Isaac Hicks.
Collector—Silas Blake.
Justices—I. L. Mulliken, C. D'Wolf, J. A. Hoisington, G. L. Diehl, F. Sommerfield.
Constables—Henry Otto, C. T. Boggs, T. C. Rivard, Benj. Hendricks, Terry Courtwright.
Town Clerk—Jos. Lampert.
Commissioners of Highways—C. T. Boggs, D. C. Hawley, Wm. Cleaver.
Overseer of Highways—Elijah Peacock, Wm. P. Comstock, Wm. H. Stephens.
Pound Keeper—Merritt Webber.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

1st—Aaron Gibbs.
2d—James Gallagher.
3d—George Schield.
4th—John Boorman.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Chas. Charleston.
Assistant Supervisor—F. Gund.
Assessor—Chas. Vargin.
Collector—Albert Sanderson.
Town Clerk—Henry Hahn.
Justices—William H. Stickney, Robert Malcom, John Rosenwald, John Alwaise, John Oathbertson.
Constables—Peter Peterson, D. B. McLane, Henry Boniface, John Hettinger, Nicholas Dranzburg.
Commissioners of Highways—Fred Pellmann, Charles F. Vogel, John Otherist.
Pound Master—Henry Stapp.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

1st—Silas S. Whitney.
2d—Josiah Randall.
3d—James Lett.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Supervisor—A. B. Johnson.
Assistant Supervisor—H. J. Culver.
Assessor—Edward D. Sherwood, Nathan Allen, William H. Haase, H. B. Rager, Charles H. Barnes.
Collector—H. B. Stevens.
Attorney—Thomas Shergold.
Police Magistrate—Geo. Morey.
Constables—T. B. Bridges, C. Abbil, Rich'd Clark, U. Lochstetler, Jacob Schoenwald.
Commissioner of Highways—A. Steinhaus.
Overseers of Highways—John Corbidge and O. Guthrie.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

5th—Wm. Barry.
6th—S. J. Bowen.
7th—Jacob Bath.

THE CITY.

☞ Do not fail to vote; your vote may secure a majority.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—A guest at the Massasoit House named Albert Gleason, from Massachusetts, had his pockets picked, on Sunday night, of $37 while asleep in his room.

☞ Rally round the ballot box for the old flag, the Administration and the Union.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Arrangements have been made at the Sherman and Tremont Houses to announce the returns this evening as fast as received.

☞ The Battle Cry of Freedom, at the Ballot Box to-day.

ELECTION NEWS.—The proprietors of the Tremont House have made arrangements for receiving the latest news from the elections in New York and Illinois, which will be posted upon their bulletin board, to-night.

☞ Vote yourself, and then see that your neighbors vote.

CITY MISSION.—The managers of the Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church, will hold their regular monthly meeting at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, in room No. 17, Methodist Church Block. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

☞ No shirking to-day; meet the issue manfully.

LARCENY OF BUFFALO ROBES.—A valuable buffalo robe was stolen from a buggy in front of S. W. Thatcher's residence, 146 North LaSalle street, Sunday evening. Thefts and burglaries are increasing to an alarming extent.

☞ Give one day to your Government, against the Tories.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.—At the election yesterday to fill evacancies occasioned by resignation, William H. Low, Esq., was elected 1st Vice-President; E. W. Dinsmore, Esq., Director for the long term, and T. Maple, Esq., Director for the short term.

☞ The issue to-day is: Will you support your brothers in the field?

ON HIS FIFTIETH BIRTH DAY.—John L. Wilson, esq., of the *Journal*, has sent one of "us" a fine pair of canvass back ducks, killed on his *fiftieth* birth day. Thanks for the kind remembrance. Our best wishes, friend Wilson, that you may be engaged in the same sport fifty years hence.

☞ Every vote for Sherman to-day denounces the government.

NOTICE.—The ladies interested and working for the Fairs and Festival for the benefit of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet at Bryan Hall on Tuesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, to make final arrangements for the same. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

☞ Do not let anything interfere with your voting to-day.

BRIDGE REPAIRS.—Owing to the increase of travel across Clark street bridge during the rebuilding of the Wells street bridge, the flooring of the former requires renewal, as well as the approaches thereto. This bridge will be open to teams, probably Thursday morning, and to pedestrians at all times, as usual.

☞ If it be the last act in your life, vote to-day.

BURGLARIES.—Casey's grocery store, corner of Franklin and Ontario streets, was broken into Sunday night and robbed of fifteen dollars worth of railroad tickets and postage stamps.

The establishment of Wm. Goggins, corner of Franklin and Huron streets, was also entered and robbed of six dollars worth of railroad tickets and postage stamps and a silver watch.

☞ No secessionist will vote for Mr. Arnold to-day.

THE NORWEGIANS TRUE TO LIBERTY.—An enthusiastic Union meeting of Norwegians was held at Boedecker's Hall, on Hubbard street, Saturday night. Speeches were made by Ivar Lawson, N. Jacobs, J. D. Ward, C. R. Jones, and others. Another rousing meeting was held last evening at the same place. The Norwegians true to their old traditions, inherit the spirit of liberty and will rally to a man around the Administration and the Union. No Tory blood runs in their veins. They will make themselves heard at the ballot box to-day.

☞ If the bogus Democracy are successful to-day, the country is ruined.

STABBING AFFAY.—John Shultz was brought up in the police court yesterday, charged with an assault upon another German named Fachaltz, at the house of the latter, on Archer Road, Saturday evening. The attending physician represents to the court that three wounds had been inflicted with some sharp weapon—one between his ribs, three and a half inches long, and half an inch deep; another under his arm, and a third on the back of his neck. From the testimony, the fray appeared to be the climax of some personal animosity. His physician thinks Fachaltz will recover from his wounds. Shultz was bound over for his appearance at the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $600.

☞ Are the people of this Congressional District willing to be represented in Congress by a man who cannot pass an examination for a primary school teacher?

☞ To the Laboring Men of Chicago. The working men of this city will remember that when the Sherman House was being erected a poor laborer in the employ of "Hove In" Sherman fell from the scaffolding of the house and was killed by having his brains dashed out upon the sidewalk. Immediately afterwards a box was placed upon a post near the spot where he fell, for subscriptions for the aid of the widow and her poor family. Our citizens contributed liberally. The principal in the THIRTEEN office, who cannot afford a cent where Sherman can afford hundreds of dollars contributed ten hundred and sixty cents.

How much did Sherman, the rich man, the owner of the building and the employer of the laborer contribute?

The poor, paltry cent of Jeff Sidney!!

Laborers of Chicago! what do you think of this? Is such a man as that your friend?

THE MASS MEETING IN THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Great Enthusiasm for the Union War Ticket.

The meeting of the loyal men of Chicago last evening in the Court House Square was a a cheering omen of victory in the great struggle to-day. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq., our well known citizen, presided, and made an eloquent and patriotic speech which was warmly received.

He was followed by the Governor, gallant "DICK" YATES, in an able, argumentative, and eloquent speech, which but for our limited space we should report in full. Though heretofore a politician, he now ignored party and politicians, and was willing to take any man by the hand who was in favor of sustaining the government—and together. He said Illinois had taken the lead of all other States, in furnishing men and means for a vigorous prosecution of the WAR; now let us see to it, that we do not give the lie to all we have done thus far, by failing to sustain the President and the Union cause at the polls. The result of the election in Illinois, will be eagerly looked for, not only by the President and Union men, everywhere, but by secessionists. Let us show our brave boys in the field, that we at home are true to the Union—that we will stand by them and allow no "fire in the rear." The Governor's speech throughout was greeted with the warmest applause, and at its close the band pealed forth a national anthem which kindled anew the enthusiasm of the large assemblage.

The Governor was followed by Judge PARKS of Aurora, in a very thorough and convincing speech, upon the great questions at issue, which was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm.

The gallant Major SCATES, a life-long Democrat, followed in a masterly speech, in which he defined his position as a War Democrat—determined to pitch into this rebellion whether among Tories at home, or Secessionists in the field. He said that when you hear a man finding fault with the President, or any measure he sees fit to adopt to put down the rebellion; or with the movements of our officers, put your finger upon that man, and you will find him a secessionist, every time. He denounced the Tory organ, and said he was glad to be denounced by them. He said the *Times* could be edited with ease in Richmond, and would be considered one of their most able advocates.

Speeches were also made by Hon. E. C. Larned, and C. A. Storrs, esqs. All the speakers were frequently interrupted by applause, from the enthusiastic assemblage.

Our space does not allow us to present reports of the speeches made or even to present an abstract which shall do justice to them. They were of the right stamp short, sharp and stirring, and were responded to by long and enthusiastic plaudits from the vast crowd of loyal men whose hearts beat in unison with the eloquent words uttered by our gallant and freedom-loving Governor, by the hard working and patriotic Judge Parks, by that veteran Democrat and unconditional patriot, Judge Scates, read out of the tory ranks for his devotion to the Union, by Hon. E. C. Larned and C. Storrs, both able, eloquent advocates of the cause of liberty. Their bold, utterances for the Government will be felt to-day at the ballot-box.

The hour of speeches is now over. The hour for action has come.

☞ No compromise with traitors, no dishonorable peace with rebels. A vote for Sherman will secure both.

Hear What a Southern Patriot Says.

Last evening at the immense mass meeting, THOMAS B. BRYAN, esq., a Virginian by birth, one of our most prominent and influential citizens, a gentleman without a taint upon his loyalty and devotion to the Union, presided and addressed the vast crowd. Hear what he says:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The reason assigned to me this evening for the request that I should be present here this evening was, that, as a man of Southern birth and education, my inactivity in this canvass in which I had declined to be one of the candidates, might be misconstrued into an indifference to the issue.

Although studiously absenting myself from the arena of politics, and deeply deploring the present attitude of parties at the North, *I can say that the line conscious that in the present national crisis my country demands the zealous support of every good citizen, without distinction of creed or party heart.* I am frequently asked by Democrats how, as identified formerly with the conservative Republicans, I can now acknowledge fellowship with those whom they deem "radicals." My answer is this: From months before the commencement of the war it was my duty, and one which I gladly discharged, to denounce secession in Virginia, and I was otherwise equally denounced. I thought and declared then, and still think and declare now, that the authors of that iniquity merit for their necks the deepest hemp, and for their memories universal execration. I thought and declared then, as I think and declare now, that the government ought to be supported and heartily sustained. I considered then, as I confide now, in the unswerving honesty and exalted patriotism of Abraham Lincoln. The unholiness political leaders of the South attempted to overthrow this government, and for the accomplishment of their traitorous designs and the promotion of slavery in behalf of a few hundred thousand slaveholders, involved 30,000,000 of people in all the horrors of civil war. THE QUESTION BEING REDUCED SIMPLY TO THIS: SHALL THE UNION SURVIVE THIS WAR, AND SLAVERY PERISH, OR SHALL SLAVERY SURVIVE AND THE UNION PERISH, THE PRESIDENT, AS WAS HIS BOUNDEN DUTY, RESOLVED TO SAVE THE UNION AT ANY SACRIFICE, TO PRESERVE THE UNION.

The existence of so formidable a party at the North in direct antagonism to the Government in this life-and-death struggle of the Republic, is a source of intense joy and encouragement to the rebels. Their papers and orators exultingly point to the issue of the recent elections as unquestionable proof of a great popular re-action at the North in favor of the Southern Confederacy. Aye, too, the English aristocrats, whose sympathies are with the work of dismemberment, been warmly and actively enlisted in behalf of the rebellion, and in the light of their conduct it is now receiving from the Democrats at the North, whom the rebels now lovingly call their allies.

If to be anally of traitors be "conservatism," then indeed I be one, but not conservative. If to love one's country, North and South, and to detest party and work for the overthrow of its enemies be "radicalism," then, fellow-citizens, then indeed, am I *intensely* radical.

Could our gallant army speak, they would tell you, as I do now, in the utmost candor, and in the solemn conviction (untrammelled as I am by close party affiliations), that every vote polled to-morrow in opposition to the government, will be hailed as a welcome send by the rebels, and will be as a bullet aimed at the heart of the nation's defenders.

Let, then, every good citizen march to the polls with a firm purpose, a fixed tread, and record his vote in favor of those candidates who sustain the government in this most trying hour of the nation's history.

Away with parties now and petty politicians. Let no man encourage his patriotism to furnish a jubilee to traitors. Let no man sleep to-day the behests of *party*, when the continent trembles with the tramp of soldiery, and the very air is surcharged with the electricity of war.

☞ Our brave boys in the field are looking to Chicago for support, to-day. Do not disappoint them.

HOVE IN SHERMAN'S RECORD.

What He has Done and what He has not Done.

The Tory organ, since the nomination of "Hove In" Sherman, has been busily ransacking his antecedents in the vain hope of discovering some action performed or grand result accomplished which should serve as a rallying cry in this campaign. After weeks of hard labor, they have managed to find out that their candidate has got "horse sense"—a small return for the research, it would seem.

In their search they have overlooked some important facts, which we detail below.

Last spring, Story promised Sherman to make him the candidate for Congress upon condition of receiving the city printing. The bargain was lived up to, and here is some of the dirty work the poor tool has done:

He refused to recognize the Anniversary of our Freedom, and ran away from the city to avoid it.

He refused to allow Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson to deliver the Fourth of July Address.

He refused to allow Hon. Lewis Cass—a life-long Democrat, to deliver it.

He refused to allow any prominent war man to deliver it, and compromised by allowing Mr. Ayer, City Attorney, a good citizen, but a man who had never taken an active part in the war beyond other citizens, and whose political views were unknown, to deliver it.

He refused to be present at a meeting of all citizens, without regard to party, to welcome back a gallant soldier—Gen. Turchin.

He has never presided or been present at a single war meeting in this city.

He *did* preside while a speech was delivered by the traitor Fernando Wood, who expressed his regret that he could not send to the South, arms seized by the Government at New York.

We cannot find any record of his encouraging enlistments, or adding to the fund for the support of soldiers' families.

Ought a man to go to Congress who, while holding public offices, never identified himself with the war movement?

Ought a man to go to Congress who could not even be found, while all loyal men were lending their aid to the Government in the prosecution of the war?

When the whole city of Chicago was aroused with pat iotic zeal, organizing and drilling recruits, and pouring in its dollars by thousands, to aid in the glorious cause: when loyal women and children gathered together to hasten on our volunteers: when our public halls resounded with the plaudits of flag and Unionism: when the very air was surcharged with the electricity of war—

Where was Sherman?

Echo answers—Where?

Echo answers—Where?

Echo answers—Where?

Echo answers—Where?

Echo answers—Where?